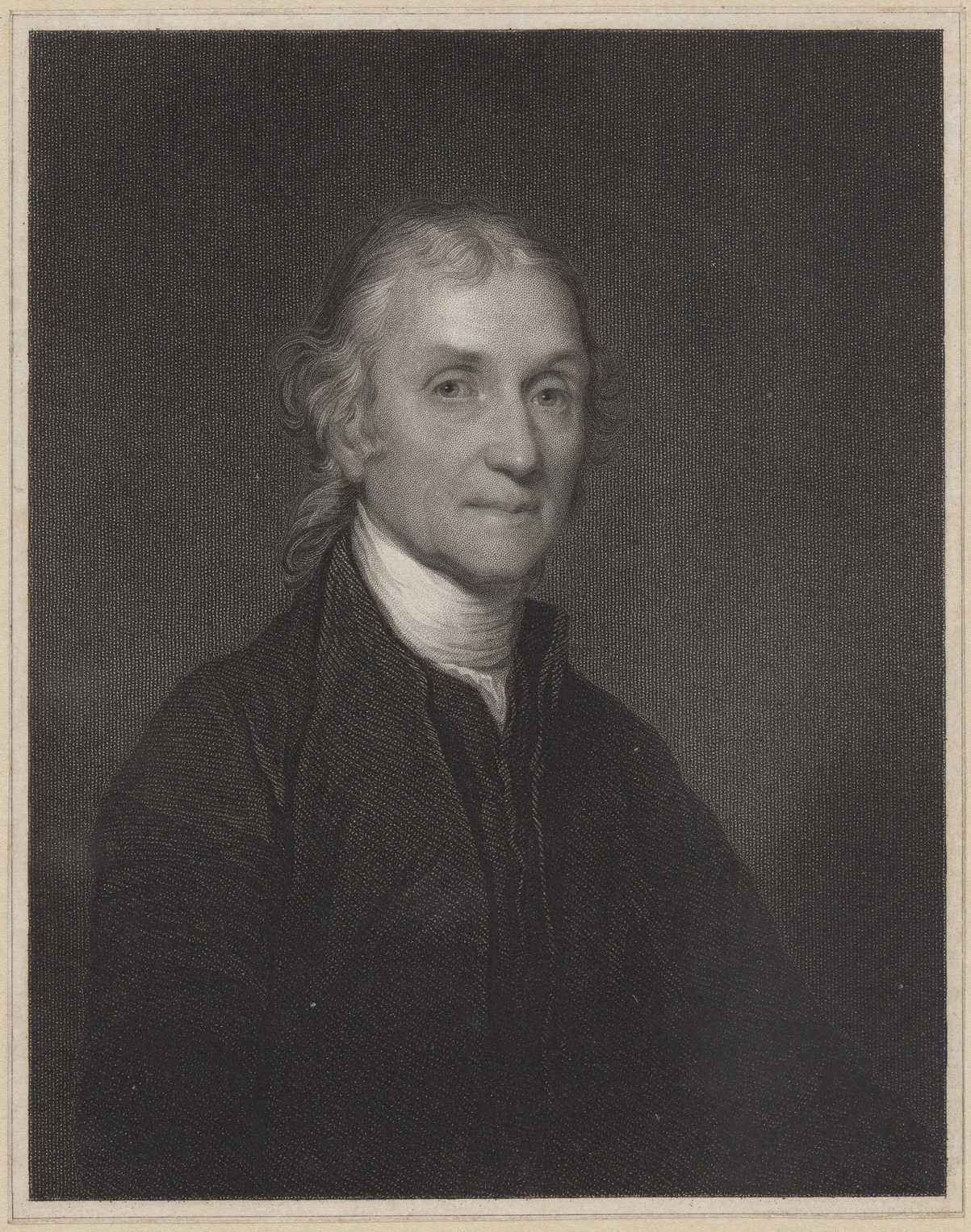
Joseph Priestley.



Dr. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY:

A COLLECTION OF

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS, PORTRAITS, Etc.

MSS 1257B RB NMAH

London 30 Jan 1775.

Dear Sir

Your short letter contains so many queries & that you must absolutely come to London to have satisfactory answers, especially to what relates to my little tour on the Continent. It gives me great joy, however, to find you are so well rewarded for an indisposition that gave all your friends the greatest concern, and alarm. Had it not been for this, I should certainly have done nothing in the Magnetical way without you; for there is none of my acquaintance that I could expect to enter into my views so much as yourself, and who is, at the same time, so capable of guiding and assisting me. The Examinations & Dissertations were not communicated to a single person. The Edition of Hartley ought to have been printed when I was abroad; and when I have come

home the same printer has been engaged with a second Edition of the Examination, which is now done; so that I hope Hartley will be out in about a month. I never heard of the German translation. I have one of part of the Work in French. The Beattie will soon be out with an Answer, I dare say Oswald will reply, but all say that Dr Reid will not. Depend upon seeing my future publications of this nature in MS if you choose it, and if the perusal be not too fatiguing to you.

A new Edition of my treatise on Air is in the press, and I have made so many additions to my Observations, that I propose to publish a Supplement to that work before I leave London. But the more I do, the more I see is to be done.

I have not done much with respect to the treatise on Education. However I will send you soon by the Coach Miscellaneous Observations, which I first wrote for the use of Lord Shelburne. But they will disappoint your expectations.

I know nothing of the Berlin prize.

USI

I sent Mr James and Mr Graham a short account of some things that I observed on the Continent. The former will send you a copy of it, and it will save me the trouble of writing.

I am constructing a Harmony of the Evangelists both in Greek and English, which I think to publish separately, with the same dissertation (chiefly that on the Inspiration) prefixed to both. I am pretty well satisfied that Jesus began to preach in 28, and that Christ died in 29 of the Julian Æra. Have you studied this subject?

I am much obliged to Dr Hunter for his compliment, and shall be very glad to see the book. Give my respectful compliments to him

I would give a great deal for the benefit of an interview with you now and then. But it is impossible to do much by letters.

I am with respectful compliments to your self

Dear Sir

your affectionately

J Priestley.

I have rec'd Mr Todd's remittance, and thank him for his care of the subscription. Please to give

USI

my compliments to him and desire him to get it the
remainder as soon as he can

To Rev. Newcomb Cappe, York. Lee Stubbs Life. I. 298.

Dear Sir

I am really ashamed to think how long your very friendly letter has lain by me unanswered, tho I think mine have sometimes lain as long by you. In fact, I have had more illness and what I find to be a consequence of illness, more indolence than usual for some time past; but I hope, with care and exercise, I shall get better in both respects.

Your information with respect to Salton was very seasonable, and the leaf was cancelled I cannot recollect how I fell into that mistake However, in looking into London what it, I found more evidence than I had met with before in favour of my general hypothesis. With respect to this subject I believe you and I shall always differ. We have both of us considered it with a good deal of attention, and having been long used

to see it in different lights, the same arguments affect us very differently, so that we must bear with one another. I am rather surprised that you should prefer the authority of Luke to that of the other evangelists, and that you should think that our Saviour anticipated the celebration of the Passover; but I have nothing to observe with respect to either of those subjects besides what you will find in my dissertations. — I expect to print the Epistle with W. Jones's illustrations of the difficult passages in the course of this summer — I hope you have received a copy of the Greek, as well as of the Lectures and the Volume on Rev. which I meant for you sooner.

I am afraid you will think I have not taken so much pains to finish the Lectures as you could have wished; but I did as much as I with could without studying the subject a great, and I could

not bring my mind to it, it is so long since I gave any attention to ~~it~~ things of that nature I struck out a good deal that I thought superfluous. My manner has always been to give my whole attention to a subject & this I have satisfied myself with regret to it, & then think no more about the matter. I hardly ever look into anything that I have published, and when I do, it sometimes appears quite new to me.

I have now in the press a pretty large metaphysical work, as mentioned in the list of my books in the volume in hand. It is written with great pains and I flatter myself you will not dislike the latter part of it, which contains my illustrations of the doctrine of ~~Necessity~~ Fate, you will hardly go with me thro the other, in which I endeavour to prove that man has no soul besides his brain. Yet Mr Lindsey and Mr Jebb, who have seen the whole work, agree with me in every thing. If my printer had not

and me very ill, the first part would have been printed by this time. I mean to have it printed some time before it be published, and shall send you one of the first copies, to have the benefit of your remarks.

I thank you for your Sermon and charge last summer, and am glad to find that the time is approaching when we shall have little more reason for fasting and humiliation.

I wish you and your family compliments to Dr Hunter, and thank him for his letter, tho' I am not convinced by it and it would answer no end to continue the correspondence on the subject. In Hale's Noticed Ships vol. 6 p. 325 he will find an opinion much nearer to mine than anything he has expressed.

Hoping to have from you sooner than I can pretend to deserve, I am, Dear Sir,

your sincerely

Calne 13 Apr. 1777. J. Priestley.

On the Harmony and Necessity.

P.S. Hawes mislaid your letter, I may not have noticed every part of it.

21 Dec. 1782

Dear Sir

I think myself much honoured by your sending me the Derbyshire mineral, and shall endeavour, in due time, to give you the best account that I can of it. At present I have made only one experiment upon it, but this seems to afford sufficient data for explaining the phenomenon you mention.

It yields, I find, a considerable quantity of very pure air or dephlogisticated air by heat. Supposing, therefore, that the air incorporates with it, and thereby loses its fluidity, heat will be generated, as when water incorporates with lime &c and the pure air, which that heat expels from it, will contribute to promote the escape of its phlogiston, and to produce a proper accension as is the case with substances that contain nitre, or anything else that yields pure air with heat.

I should think it very possible to make artificial mixtures of this kind, that should have the same property in any required degree

and it is very easy to conceive that a most dangerous use might be made of them. But whatever is capable of doing mischief, is likewise capable of doing good.

I should have answered your obliging letter sooner, but that I have been much intent on the prosecution of a singular kind of experiment, which seem to shew that water is convertible into permanent air, even without combination with any other substance, and with a very moderate heat.

Endeavouring to distil water in an earthen retort, very little of it comes over in the form of steam, but a most astonishing quantity of air is always produced. An ounce of water has just given me ninety four ounce measures of air, and this the second time that I have used the same retort for the purpose. The air has no mixture of fixed air in it, and is such that a candle will barely burn in it.

When I incorporate the water with quicklime, and expel it again by heat, I get no water at all, but sometimes the whole weight of permanent air of the quality above mentioned

but with a mixture of fixed air. The most difficult circumstance attending these experiments is that, they do not succeed with glass retorts. Some other curious facts have occurred in the investigation of this business, which I am far from having concluded. You are at liberty, however, to mention that I have observed to whom you please, and I shall be particularly obliged to you, if you will mention these things to Mr Cavendish our common friend Mr Kirwan, as it will save me the trouble of writing to him till I have something further.

I rejoice that another so zealous and so able a promoter of philosophical researches as the head of the Royal Society, and am,

Dear Sir,

your obliged

humble servant

J Priestley

Birmingham 28 Dec 1782

DSI

To

Sir Joseph Banks Bart

Soho Square

London

4

Priestly Dec 1772

Dr Priestley

Dec r 31 —— 82

Jan 15 —— 83

MING

Dear Sir

I take the liberty to recommend to your notice Dr Meyer, who is at the same time an excellent lecturer in physiology, and himself a phenomenon in philosophy, being quite blind, and yet superior to most who see. He is a man of a most amiable disposition, and tho he cannot himself make many experiments, he gets them made by an assistant, so that none of his hearers can complain on that account. You will have no reason to repent any services you can render him, and you

DSI

you find him very grateful.

I am busy in pursuing those ex-
periments from which all my friends,
except Mr Kinnear, conclude that there
is a conversion of matter into air.
I hope to have completed them by
the time that I usually wait upon
my friends in London, when I shall
have the pleasure of submitting them
to your consideration.

With much respect I am,

Dear Sir,

your obliged humble
Servt

Birmingham 6 Feb. 1803 J. Priestley

Dear Sir

I certainly meant to submit my paper to the Royal Society, as it contains a series of remarkably new facts, completely ascertained, whatever deductions (about which I am not solicitous) be drawn from them. As I have opportunity, I shall prosecute the experiments further; and if anything materially new should occur to me, I shall send you a supplemental paper on the subject.

Mr Watt writes to withdraw his paper; but he is now engaged in a course of experiments, in which he thinks he shall prove the actual conversion of water into air, the mine certainly prove no such thing.

When I see the young man who made

the air gun, I shall mention to him your
desire of having it. It is very generous
in you, and worthy of a President of the
Royal Society, to interest yourself, as you
do in all scientifical pursuits, however
foreign to your own. It is a wide and
noble field that we are employed in,
and the truly liberal will rejoice in,
and promote, each other's success — I
thank you for your intelligence from
Paris. In my own part, I wish to see either
of Crawford's or M Lavoisier's facts ac-
knowledged ascertained, by competent
witnesses.

I have just heard from M Kirwan

DSI

and shall write to him as soon as I have any thing worth communicating. In the mean time, I wish you would inform him, that I have, in a glazed earthen retort, got 787 Ounce measures of dephlogisticated air from two ounces of purified nitre.

With the greatest respect, I

Dear Sir,

your sincerely

J Priestley

Birmingham 23 June 1783

Sir Joseph Banks Bart

Soho Square

London

Dear Sir

As you were so obliging as to transmit to me the precipitate per se, sent to me from Paris by Mr Berthollet, I take the liberty to inform you, that the experiment I have made with it is decisively in favour of my former conclusion, that water is not a composition of pure and inflammable air, but, as far as we yet know, a simple substance.

Heating it in inflammable air did not, however, produce nitrous acid, as I had conjectured, but fixed air, in a considerable quantity. The same was also the case when I used minium, as substance as unexceptionable as precipitate per se, since it yields nothing but the purest air by heat.

I have also made a variety of other experiments which, in my opinion, leave no room to doubt of the doctrine of phlogiston, and also clearly prove that the acid I produced before

did not come from phlogisticated air, as Dr Blagden,
and I believe Mr Cavendish, supposed, but from the
union of dephlogisticated and inflammable air.
How I shall digest into a paper, which I shall
lay before the Royal Society, the affairs of which
am superintended by you Sir, with the greatest
impartiality, and in a manner that, in all respects
does you the greatest honour.

I am, Dear Sir,

your obliged humble servant

J Priestley.

Birmingham Aug. 18. 1784

126

Dear Sir,

As I wish always to act with openness, and to avow the motives of my conduct, I cannot forbear to express my great dissatisfaction at the conduct of the Royal society in the rejection of Mr Cooper, recommended by myself, and four other members, all men of science, and of respectable characters. There is not, I believe, another example of a certificate so signed, and so slighted; the votes, as I hear, being twenty four against him, and twenty for him.

My mortification is the greater, because it was in consequence of my proposal that Mr Cooper became a candidate; and as I was known to interest myself in the business, by writing in his favour to both the secretaries, and to my other friends in the Society, I consider

the proceeding as including in it an intended affront to myself. Mr Cooper, who was introduced to yourself, and whose merit, independent of his certificate, was attested by persons who have long known him, is a man equally distinguished for his knowledge, ability, and activity; and of all the persons that I know, I think him the most likely to do honour to any society of which he shall become a member.

I consider this business as the effect of party spirit, political or religious, highly unworthy of the Society, injurious to the interests of philosophy, and arising from principles which would equally lead to my own exclusion from the Society. But as I conceive it to be a matter in which you, Sir, can no concern,

DSI

it does not, I assure you, diminish my respect
for yourself; thinking, as I have always
professed to do, that the Society is honoured
by your being its President.

I am, Dear Sir,
your sincere
J Priestley

Mrs. Powell
Apl. 25th. 1790

DSI

Sir Joseph Banks Bart

Soho Square

O Dear Sir

27 Oct 1750

I am far from having any design of bringing the rejection of Mr Cooper & the Royal Society "before the Public", or even of drawing you into a correspondence on the subject. I do not desire any answer to this letter. But for my own vindication with respect to the former, I would observe that I have known Mr Cooper eight or nine years; Mr Kirwan, and some others who signed his certificate, have known him, I believe, longer; and we all consider him in the same light, as also do many others in and out of the society. It is acknowledged that other persons may have known him longer and better. But this civility, I think, required that some of us should have been informed of their objections to him before the day of balloting, that they might either have been removed, or the certificate withdrawn; since the rejection of a candidate is an

unpleasant thing both to the person recommended, and the person recommending him.

Dr Crawford tells me that he had some conversation with yourself on the subject of Mr Cooper and Lyttleton the balloting, and that he entertained no suspicion of any difficulty in the way of his election. Had the objections occurred on the very day of balloting, the society, I doubt not, would have deferred the ballot to prepare inquiry could have been made concerning Mr 10/21
But none of us having had the least intimation given us of any objection to Mr Cooper, and having the highest opinion of his merit (tho' perhaps not justly) as a philosopher, we naturally concluded that the objection to him arose from some other source, and therefore that, whatever it was, it was unworthy of philosophers.

You say that "no token of Mr Cooper's "scientific merit has hitherto been brought forward

to the Society. But is this the case of more than perhaps one in ten of the members, especially of gentlemen of fortune, and liberal education, like Mr Cooper? He has, however, in her column of Essays given proof of the greatest mental ability, and of his knowledge of chemistry; and how few are there especially pursuing their education in the society whose merit of any kind, is known to the Society, or to the Public?

I am, with great respect,

Dear Sir,

Yours truly,

J Priestley

Mr Jl Paul

Aye - 27-1796

DS

Sir Joseph Banks Bart

Soho Square

Dr. Priestley
April 90

(4)

Rev Sir

A variety of engagements and absence
from London have prevented my noticing your
very obliging letter so soon as I should other-
wise have done. The first opportunity that you
have I beg you would open the minister in
whose name you wrote to me, that I received
the greatest satisfaction from their consolatory
letter, and that I shall be far from considering
my sufferings as a cause of lamentation, if
they be the means, as I trust they will, of
leading the Dispensers of different persua-
sions to feel for one another as brethren
and to value as they ought the great
principles that are common to us all, and
these we shall find are of infinitely more
importance than all those about which we

differ. Those good doctrines which lead us to acknowledge the providence of God here, and to look into futurity, so as to enable us to bear as we ought both the good and the evil of this life, we all agree in, as well as in acknowledging but one law giver in the church, Jesus Christ, and a submission in all events to his authority, in opposition to every thing human.

We have much to fear from the rising spirit of bigotry, encouraged by the clergy, and I fear the Court too; but with christian prudence and fortitude we shall certainly overcome.

With my respectful compliments to your brethren, and yourself, I am

Revd Sir

your very humble servant

Jos Priestley

London 6 Decr 3. 1791.

Dr Priestley

The Revd Josiah Rees

Gelligron

near Neath

Glamorganshire

Dear Sir

Having lost my whole stock of substances, ores, minerals, earths &c &c for the purpose of experiments, and being willing to replace them as expeditiously as possible, I shall be obliged to you if you will mention my situation to any of your friends, who collects and furnishes, and who may have any thing to spare to set up a broken philosopher.

I shall take the first opportunity of doing myself the pleasure of waiting upon you, and am,

Dear Sir,

Your very humble Servant

J Priestley

Clapton Jany. 10. 1792.

Dr. Priestley's Letter to Sir Joseph Banks, after the Riots of **1791,** asking for Gifts of Chemicals for his further researches, his laboratory having been destroyed; with the note of Sir Joseph Banks.

Lot 4

Sir Joseph Banks Bart

Soho Square

Hard & Lean

Black Lead
Micaceous
Sand ? pm Kidney Ore
Clay ?
Adamentine Spar
Green Sand
Garnet Sand pm Indé
do pm Guinea
Earth of Borax
Tobasheer

Philadelphia Apr 5. 1796.

O Dear Sister.

I am glad that my letter arrived in time to answer your purpose. If you send me the Paper Mr Priestley mentions, I shall chearfully sign and return it. In the mean time, I have, as my wife, left them shares to you and my brother Joshua, so that if the whole be assigned to you only it is to be understood, as in trust, to be divided, as it has been hitherto, and that you will make provision that he and his family receive the same after your death. It is time that my expences are greater here than in England, but I have enough, and the little I give you would make no great difference. If I can afford it, I will do more for you, and I hope, if I get the property that my brother in Law has given me in France, I shall do

mon; but that is uncertain.

I have not written to my brother Timothy because I do not think that he was desirous of it, judging from his behaviour while I was at Hackney, when he wished me not to come to his house, but I should discuss my opinions into his children. Then he expressed in a letter to me. However, as you say he seems mortified that he does not hear from me, I shall write to him soon, as I wish to do every thing that I can reasonably to expect of a brother.

Since my last I have one son left to provide for, having lost my youngest, Harry, he died of an inflammation of the stomach, and we had no suspicion of danger till the day of his death. This must give you still support to have a good affection to us, but I hope we are resigned to the will of God, as always just and right. He had exposed himself by working at his farm, and had had repeated attacks of the ague, and neglecting himself too much, he was seized with the disorder of which he died, the physician mistaking his case, which ended

it was not very easy to distinguish.

Mr Copley and Mr Carter from Leeds are here, and by them I understand that the state of your part of the country is in a flourishing state, in that I hear Joshua and Jo pretty well. Give my love to him and his family.

I have been here about two months, and shall stay some time longer, to deliver a course of Sermons on the evidences of Revelation, which I am also printing. I was in hopes my wife would have come to me, but she has had a return of her ague, and is not able, so that my stay here is rather inconvenient. The reason is that some of my Friends Mr Harper who after having been carried to Ware, has at length found his way either. The greatest inconvenience I find in this country arises from the want of a better communication with their place, in consequence of which parcels &c are a long time in coming to me but for this we hope to find a remedy soon.

With my best respects to Mr Hudson

I am Dear Sister your affectionate brother

J Priestley

P.S. My second son Wm is lately married to a former daughter, of whom we body speak very well, but without any fortune.

When I was at sea, I made some observations on the cause of the present prevalence of infidelity, which I published and inscribed to a new edition of my Letters to the Philosophers and Politicians of France. I have also published my Fast and Farewell Sermons, and my small tracts in defence of unitarianism, also a Continuation of those Letters and a third part of Letters to a Philosophical Unbeliever in answer to Mr Paine's Age of Reason.

The Observations on the prevalence of infidelity I have much enlarged, and intend soon to print; but I am chiefly employed on the Continuation of my History of the Xtn church.

[illegible]

Northumberland, March 24. 1795, on which I have completed the sixty second year of my age.

These are the three last paragraphs of the Autobiography of Dr. Priestley, written by his own hand on the 24th of March, 1795, but bitherto unpublished. An interesting paragraph he has cut out and kept. The two fragments were received by me July 5, 1802, from my friend, Franklin Dexter of Boston, they were given him by Dr. Samuel Jackson of that city, to whom they had been presented by Dr. Priestley's son-in-law, Mr. Joseph H. Priestley, Cashier of the Bank of Northumberland. See Priestley's Memoirs, Miscellaneous Works, II. 240.

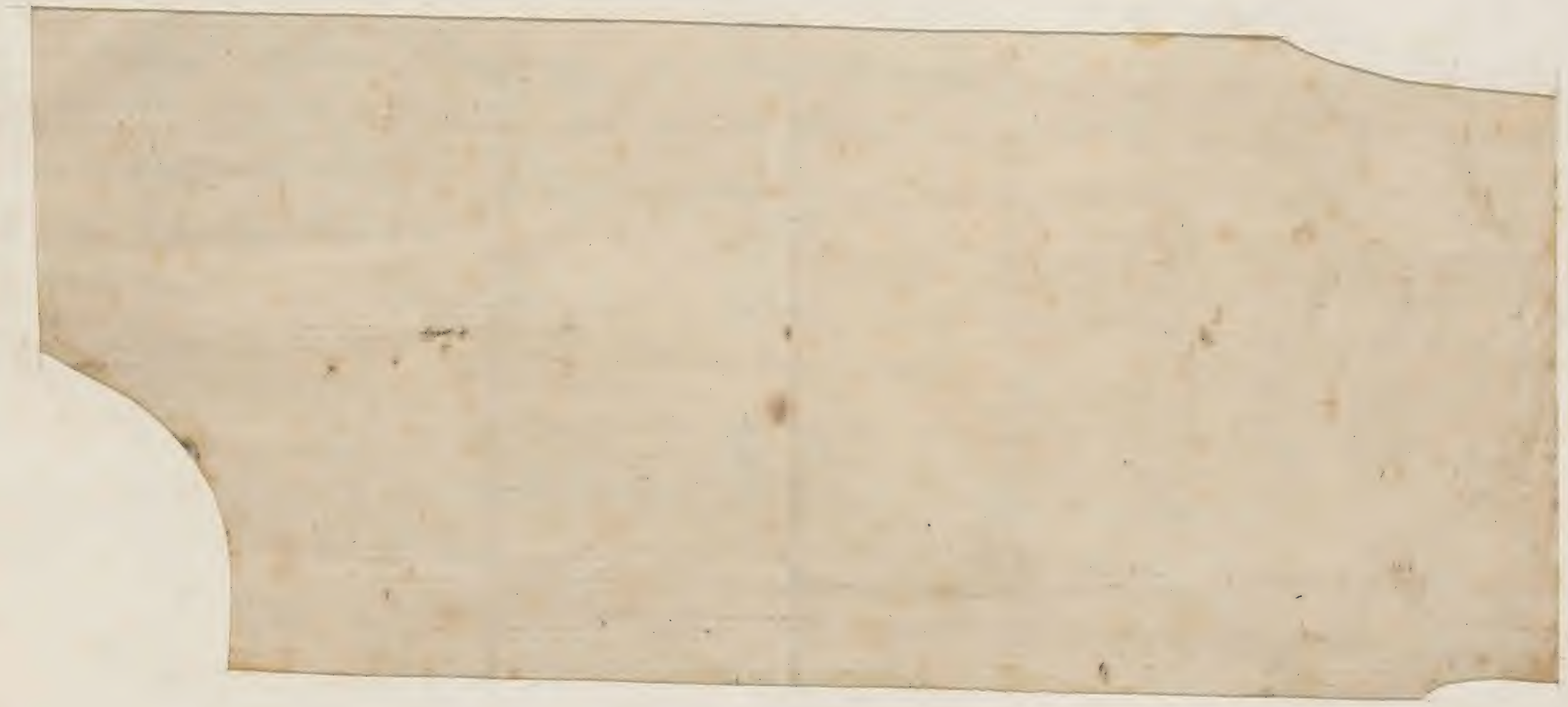
of this day. With my respectful compliments to your father and brother I am,

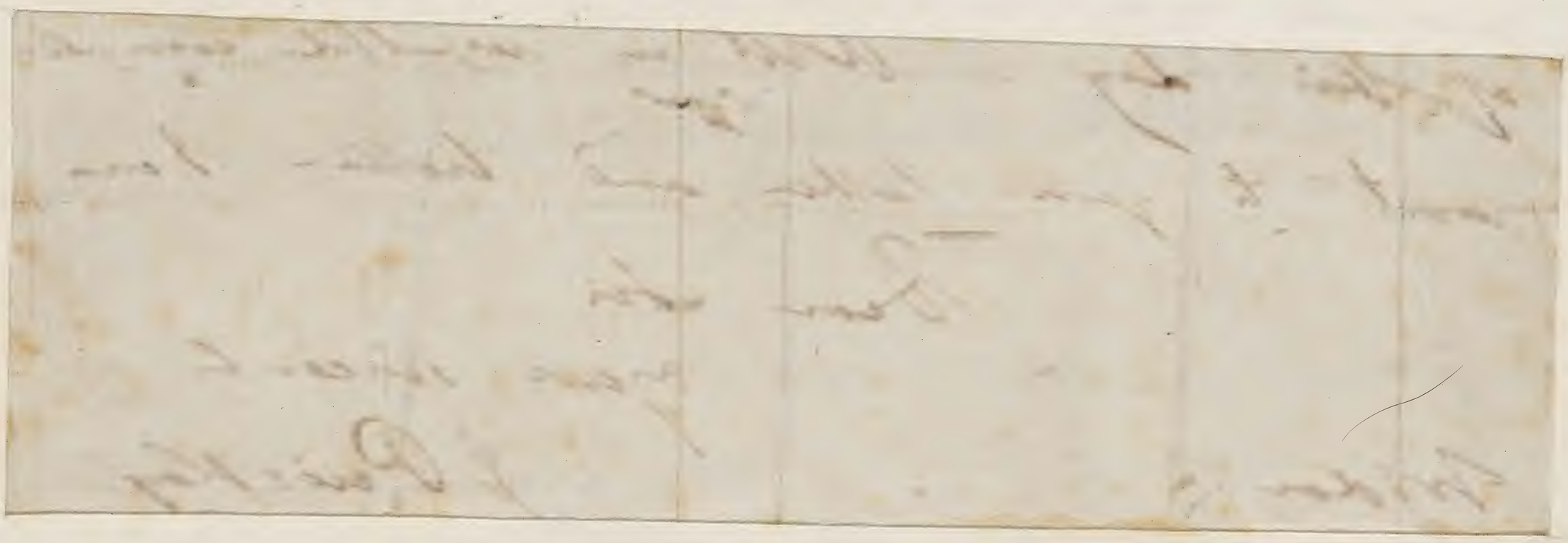
Dear Sir

your sincerely

J Priestley

Wednesday.





Observe my address.

26 Regent Square
London.
May 4. 1864.

Dear Sir,

I have great pleasure in replying to your polite note of 30th ult.

The Proof Prints of Tuseli's Painting of Bentley, of which about 100 only were struck off according to the original Prospectus are no longer on sale, nearly all having been previously subscribed for. And according to my view of the matter I should not be justified in having any more struck off than the original limits. Mr Bennet Morgan who was one of his Imperial Majesty's College, said it was exactly the man as he sat Lecturing at the College.

I observe can be no guide
of the likeness, never having
seen him, but it has at least
the peculiar interest of being
Fuseli's idea of Priestley.
Mr Rowland Hunter nephew
& successor to Johnson testifies
to the likeness, and says Fuseli
was calling one day on Priestley
in Johnson's back parlour, & said
"Now I take your portrait, just
as you sit". It differs from those taken at
other periods of his life.
This of the usual 4° size
to accompany those of Price
Belsham, Wakefield &
other associates of Priestley.
Qui a square rod wood
frame preserving the whole

DSI

Mercer, in bloody hand on
in my dining room facing the fire
in the same style.

When the affair was wound up
I reserved to myself 2 Proofs before
lettering and one after.

If you are desirous of it,
you can have either. And as the
Print is now gone by you may have
the former at the reduced price of
1£ per copy & the Latter one
at 15/ I should be pleased to
think it was in the hands of a
Gentleman who so justly admires
as does our Hero, or as an uncle of mine
who knew him well was accustomed
to call him, St Priestley.

1846 May 4, Mill Yard, Norwich,

When you write pray tell me
what Unitarian interest there
is in your neighbourhood
& whether you are in connexion
in any way with the Association
whose interesting Anniversary
will be held on London on the
29th inst. Rev. J. Gatheell of
Cross St. Sheet Manchester to
preach.

Yours truly
George Kenrick.

I dwell still officiate at Hampstead
& is 3 miles from my residence

5 Bath Place
Cheltenham
Sept. 30th 1847

Dear Sir

I regret that I have not
been so fortunate as to meet
with you when I have been in
London because I wanted to give
you an inspection of a plate which
is considered a great curiosity
You must know that some
time ago I attended the sale of
a gentlemen's effects in Leamington
in which was the Print I allude
to and was described in the catalogue
as being printed by means of
electricity and by the celebrated
Dr. Priestly consequently it must
have been done sixty years ago
or nearly so. The fact seems to be
well authenticated from the writing

on the back naming the person
who received it from the D. Prince
So much has been done of late
years by means of galvanism
and Electricity and such extraordinary
discoveries made that I am
surprised that painting from life
Models should not have been
thought of when the practicability of
it is apparent &c. Do I know you
attend the scientific meetings
at the Marquis of Northumberland
I thought perhaps you might
like to exhibit this specimen
of painting which with the exception
of one other is the only one I
ever heard of... I have not yet
been able to meet with anyone
who could explain satisfactorily

how the print was done and
I do consider it would be a desideratum
to know how and by what means
it was effected. The print from
not being taken sufficiently care of is
much damaged and is only
valuable as a proof of what has
been done by means of electricity
years ago — It is my intention to
be in London on or about the
12th of next month and if you
should be in London at that time
and wish to let me know where I
can meet with you I will attend
for the print for
your. I remain yours very
respectfully
Wm. Pye

Sutton Court Lodge
Chiswick
Jan. 16th 1848

Dear Sir

On my arrival in Town yesterday I found at the Hotel your Note requesting my company to dinner but as it is without a date I do not know when it was written and I regret it did not reach me before I left town

The letter you favoured me with at Cheltenham I received but as you stated you were going to Scotland and as I found on my arrival you were there I did not leave the print I intended thinking I should have a more favourable opportunity for seeing you when I next came to London. My stay

will be very short and I fear I shall not have the pleasure to see you — in that case I shall leave the print I named either with Mr S. or Mr George Bonnell for you. The print has nothing To recommend it but the circumstance of its being printed by the celebrated Dr Priestly and by means of electricity by a process which is not at all understood at least I have never been able to meet with any person who could throw the least light on the subject or imagine how it was done —

At the back of the print you will see into whose hands it has been and also an attestation that

it was printed by D. Appleton

I do not know that I can

say more on the subject than to

beg your excuse of it hoping

that you will be able to find some

one who can throw some light

on the subject and explain how

it was done. So much has been

done lately by means of electricity

that I am surprised that printing

by it has not been effected before

I remain yours

very respectfully

Chas. Page

London Nov 7th 1860

Fleet Street, City. E.C.

Sir

I do hereby beg to
inform you in answer to
your note that I have
not discovered the
Jewellery Cases mentioned
at present and will
not fail with them late
I hear from you. which I
hope will be at your earliest
convenience

Sarah
Jane ward & Co

Thos Walker

J Barnard Davis Esq

&c &c

ISU

No 1131 Strand St Pt

June 18th 62

My dear Sir

A prompt answer to your last, has been withheld in the expectation and hope of acknowledging the reception of the Stone Implements, a list of which was enclosed in the letter received — but they have not yet come to hand, in the mean time I have received by the hands of a friend Dr Samuel Jackson formerly of North Umberland, a fragment of Manuscript by the hand of Dr Priestly, who resided during the last years of his life at that place; — it was sent to Dr J. by Mr Joseph R Priestly Cashier of the Bank of Northumberland, who also States that he regretes to be unable to furnish a Signature of his Grand father. Dr Jackson has several, but they are in Books presented to him by Dr Priestly, which he is unwilling to part with.

Mr Priestly also States, that letters of Dr P— are now being sold in London, much to his chagrin, at high prices. by J. Sneider

Joseph R. Mayer Priestley, Macedonia Ohio

Executor of the late John Vaughan, of this City (Brother of Wm Vaughan of London.) Dr F. was a friend and Correspondent of Mr B.— it was thus that the letters referred to were written, and thus found their present destination.

I regret that I cannot do any better for you, but the fragments which I enclose are interesting. The one being Extracts of the last part of his autobiography, written by himself. You will find them in the printed volume, as I am informed soon forthcoming. The other a note of his age, dated March 21. 1795.

I have received notice of the transmission of a case of implements from the Lacustrine dwellings of Switzerland, & promises of others, in exchange for Consideable numbers sent to that Country, and France. I hope soon to acknowledge them and then hear you have done me the favor to send. In the mean time I remain

Your faithful Ob & Sert.

W Davis.

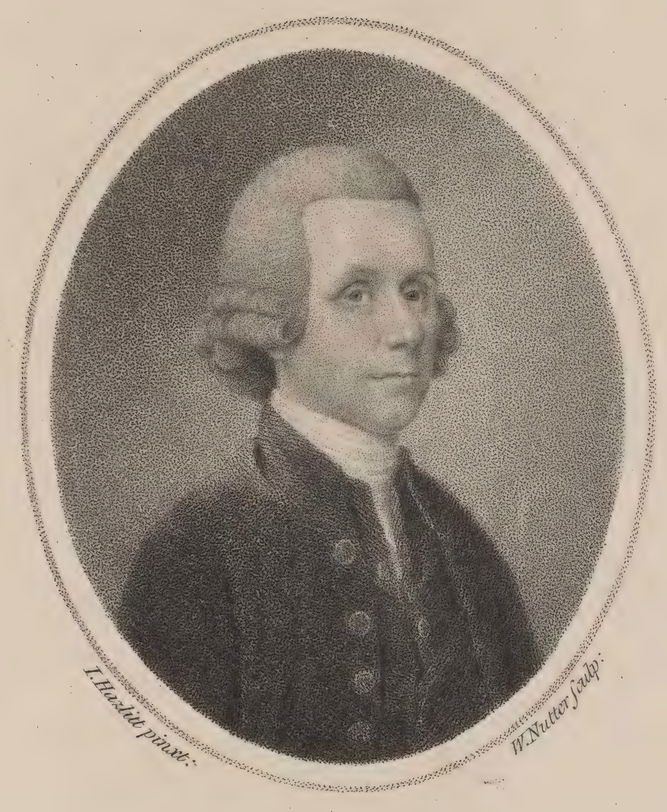
Franklin Peale

The Rev.d Timothy Priestley Minister of the Gospel in London &c.

Author *of the New* **Evangelical Family Bible,**

A Sermon on the **Death** *of* **Lady Huntingdon,** — *an* **Ordination Sermon,** — *the* **Christian's Looking Glass** &c. &c.

Published by Mess.rs Hogg N.o 16 Paternoster Price 2/6



The Rev.d JOSEPH PRIESTLEY. L.L.D. F.R.S. &c.

Publish'd April 14.th 1789. by I. Hazlitt N.o 65 Margaret Street & sold by R. Cribb N.o 288. High Holborn.

W. Bromley sculp.

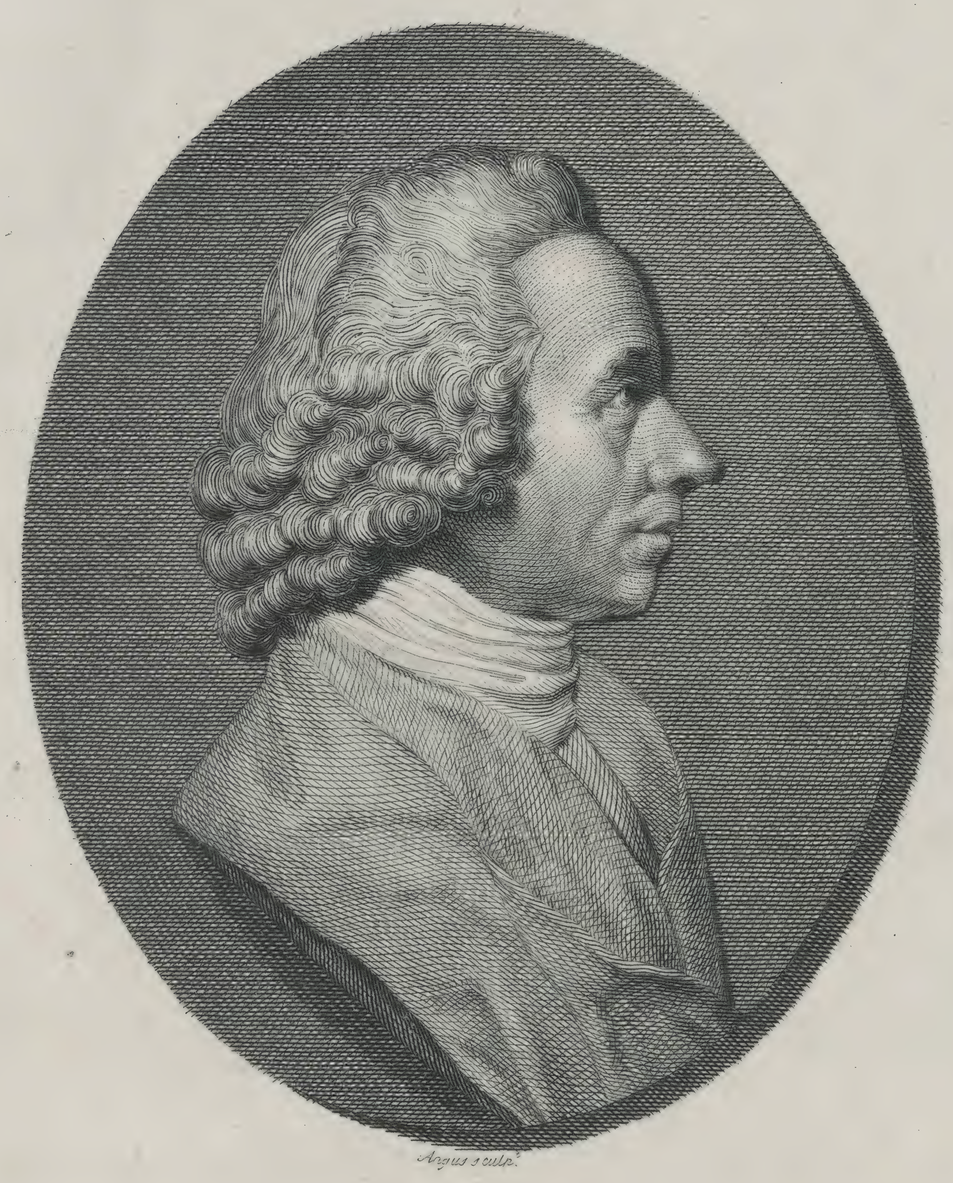
JOSEPH PRIESTLEY. L.L.D: F.R.S.

Publish'd by J. Sewell Cornhill 1 Jan.y 1792.

W. Bromley sculp.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY. LL.D: F.R.S.

Publish'd by J. Sewell Cornhill 1 Jan.y 1791.



Agius sculp.

J. PRIESTLEY, LL.D. F.R.S.

Published as the Act directs. 1 Feb 1792. by C. Forster, N.o 21 Poultry.

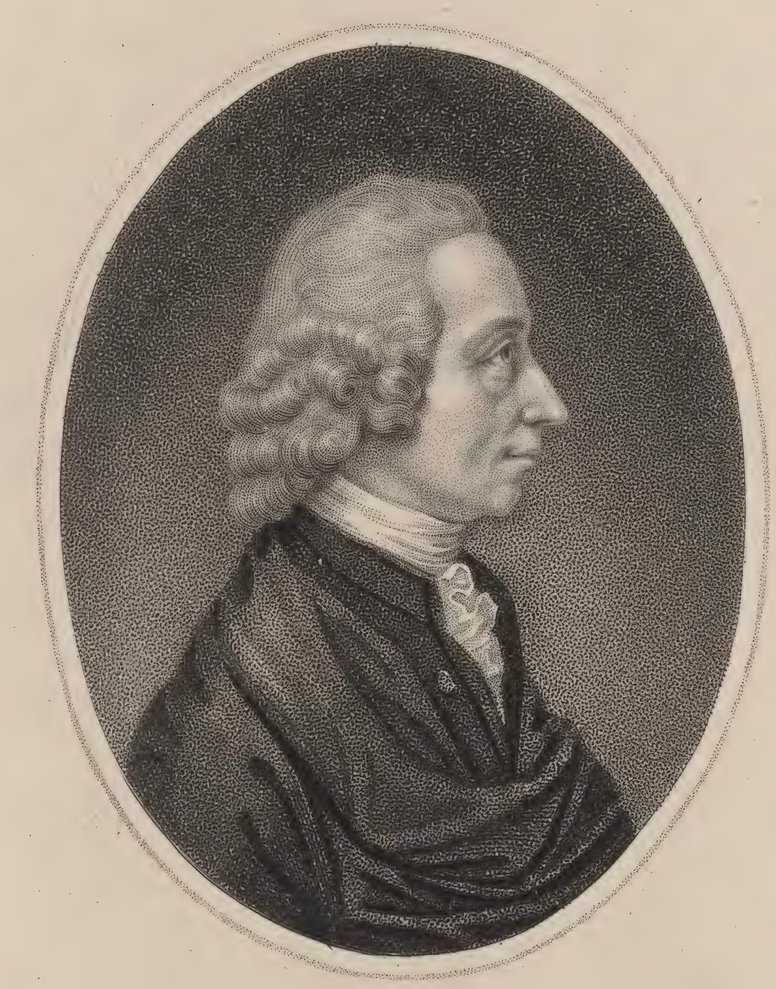
Painted by J. Bonring. *Engraved by R. Clamp*

THE REV.D TIMOTHY PRIESTLEY,

Minister of the Gospel Jewin Street, London.

Author of the New Evangelical Family Bible, a Sermon on the Death of Lady Huntingdon, The Evangelical Life of Christ &c.

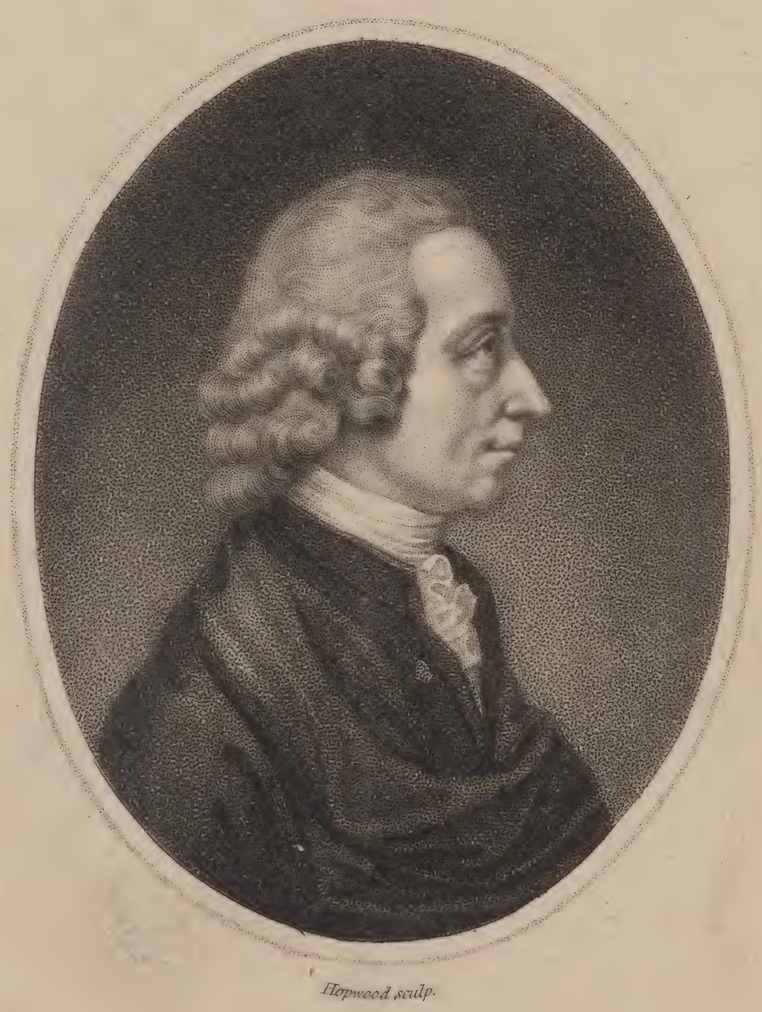
June 18.th 1792. London: Published by Alex.r Hogg, at N.o 16 Paternoster Row. —— Price 2.s 6.d



Hopwood sculp.

Rev.d Joseph Priestley,
L.L.D – F.R.S.

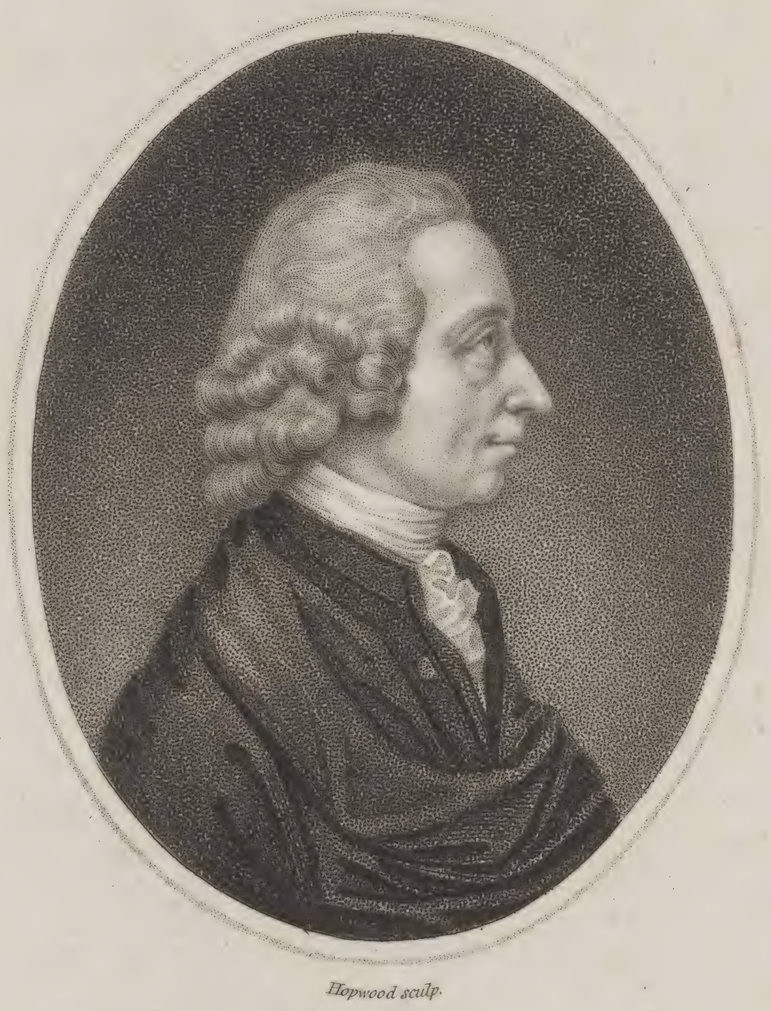
Pub.d by H.D. Symonds. June 1.1804.



Hopwood sculp.

Rev.d Joseph Priestley,
LL.D F.R.S.

Pub.d by H.D. Symonds, June 1.1804.



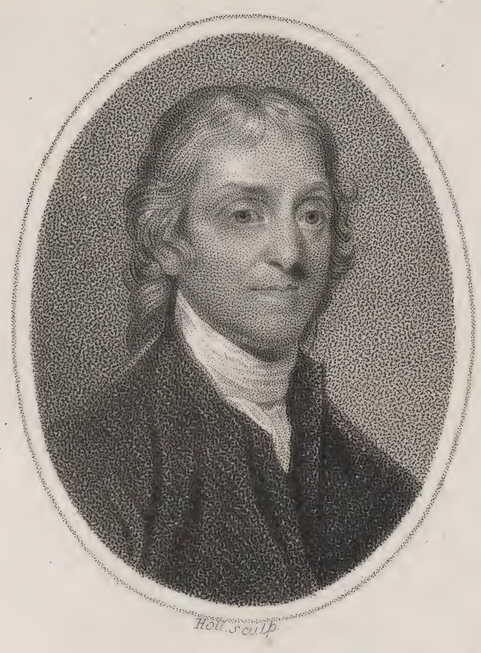
Hopwood sculp.

Rev.d Joseph Priestley,
LL.D F.R.S.

Pub.d by H.D. Symonds. June 1.1804.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY LL.D F.R.S.

No. 33.



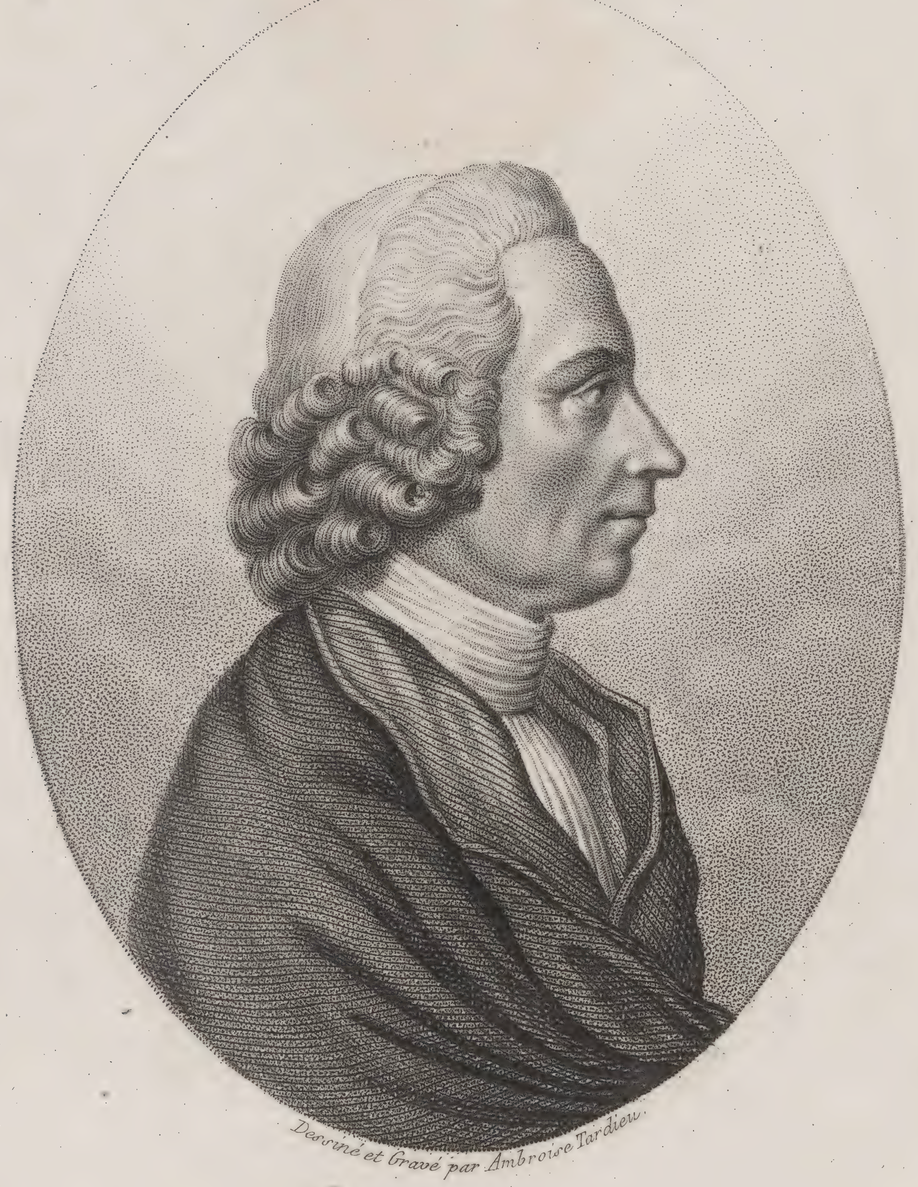
DR. PRIESTLEY.

THIS eminent philosopher and theologian was born on the 13th of March, old style, 1733, at Field Head, in the parish of Birstall, near Leeds, in the West Riding of Yorkshire. At a grammar school, at Batley, he acquired the rudiments of the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew; and, as his mind was very religiously disposed, he paid particular attention to the latter. With his own consent he was proposed as a member for the Independent Church, to which his family belonged; but the hesitation of his ingenuous mind, in not acknowledging a question as to his personal guilt of Adam's sin, prevented his admission, and eventually led him to doubt all the essential points of the Calvinistic system. At the age of nineteen he entered as a student in divinity, in Dr. Ashworth's academy, at Daventry, and went from thence as assistant preacher to Needham Market, in Suffolk: his mode of delivery, at first extremely unpleasant, shortened his stay here, and he was invited to Namptwich, in Cheshire; where, to supply the deficiencies of a salary of only thirty pounds a year, he was very successful in opening a day-school.

On the death of Dr. Taylor, at Warrington, Dr. Aikin being chosen tutor in his place, Mr. Priestley was invited to succeed the latter gentleman. Here he was in a situation that gave full scope to his literary pursuits and philosophical researches: his first publication was a Chart of Biography; here he also composed his History and Present State of Electricity. Its reception with the public induced the university of Edinburgh to grant him a diploma, as doctor of laws. After six years' residence at Warrington, he accepted the charge of an opulent congregation at Leeds. His "View of the Principles and Conduct of the Protestant Dissenters" distinguished him as no inconsiderable advocate. Whilst he was pursuing his philosophic inquiries into the nature of air and electricity, he had the advantage of personal intercourse with several eminent personages —Dr. Franklin, Bishop Watson, Mr. Canton, and others. He contracted an intimacy with the late Earl of Shelburne, in 1772, soon after he had published his "History and present State of Discoveries relative to Vision, Light, and Colours;" and, being invited to superintend his lordship's magnificent library, in the year following, he was his companion on a visit to Paris. Having resided in and near the mansion of his patron seven years, the doctor retired upon a pension, to Birmingham, where he was at a great expense for works calculated to carry on his various experiments; but here, in consequence of a celebration of the anniversary of the fall of the Bastile, the barbarous rioters of July 14, 1791, committed more devastation upon science than any army of Goths, in the burning of his house, at Fair Hill, with his library and complete apparatus of philosophical machines; and afterwards hunted him from house to house, till he took shelter in London with his friend, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey. After remaining a short time at Hackney, he retired to Northumberland, a town in Pennsylvania.

The doctor's works would alone form a library. In his polemics, particularly with Bishop Horseley, the doctor has been highly censured for too much warmth, sometimes degenerating into acrimony; his talents, however, were generally allowed to be of the first class. He expired on Monday, February 9, 1804, after a gradual decay, the consequence of a severe illness in 1801.

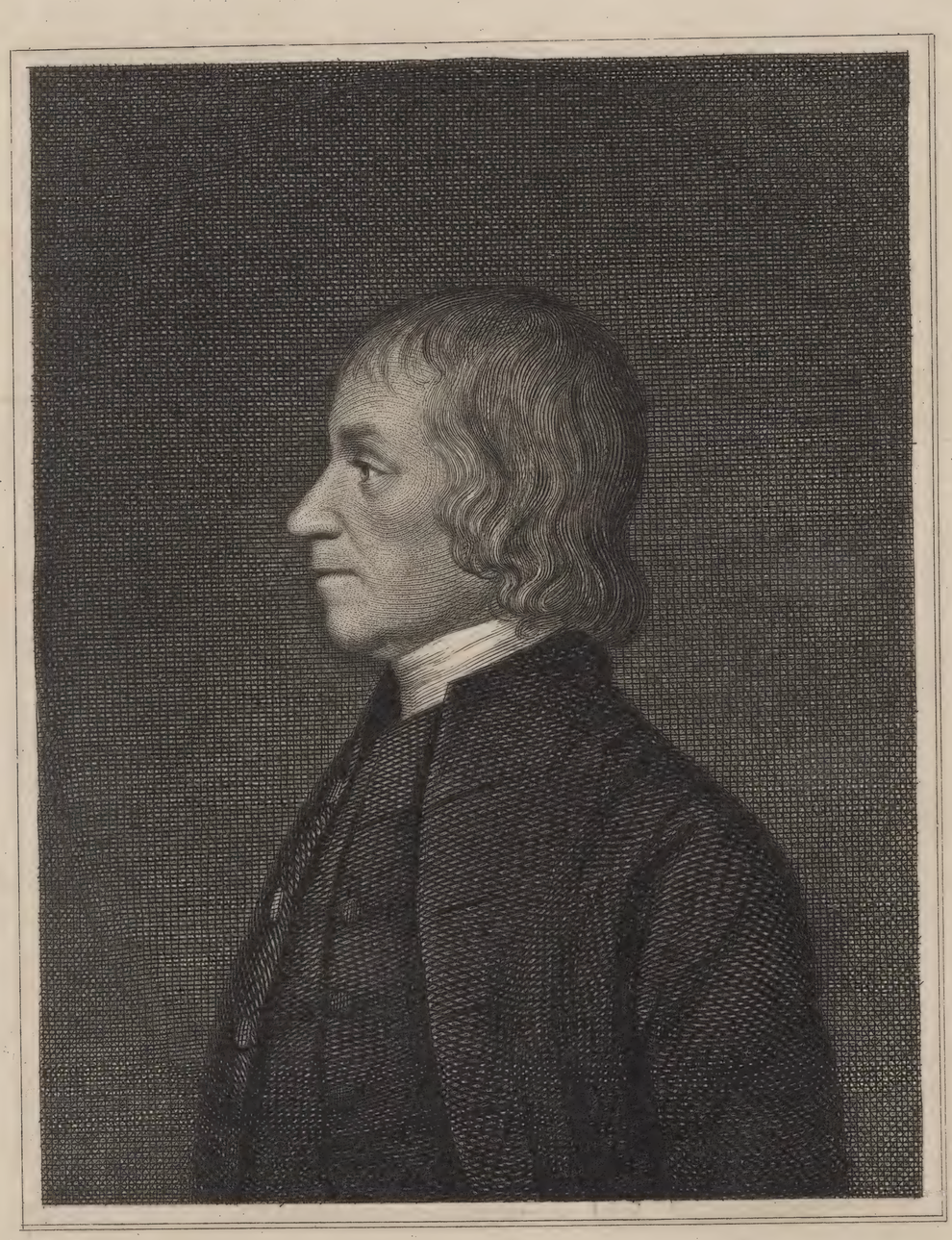
In Dr. Priestley's mental constitution were united ardour and vivacity of intellect, with placidity and mildness of temper: uniformly kind and affectionate, envy itself could never fix a stain on his private conduct, or impeach his integrity. Such was the man who has added one more imperishable name to the illustrious dead of his country.



JOSEPH PRIESTLEY
(Physicien et Chimiste),
Membre de la Société Royale de Londres.

Né à Fieldhead (Comté d'York) le 18 Mars 1733.
Mort à Northumberland (Etats-Unis d'Amérique) le 6 Février 1804.

Dr. PRIESTLEY.

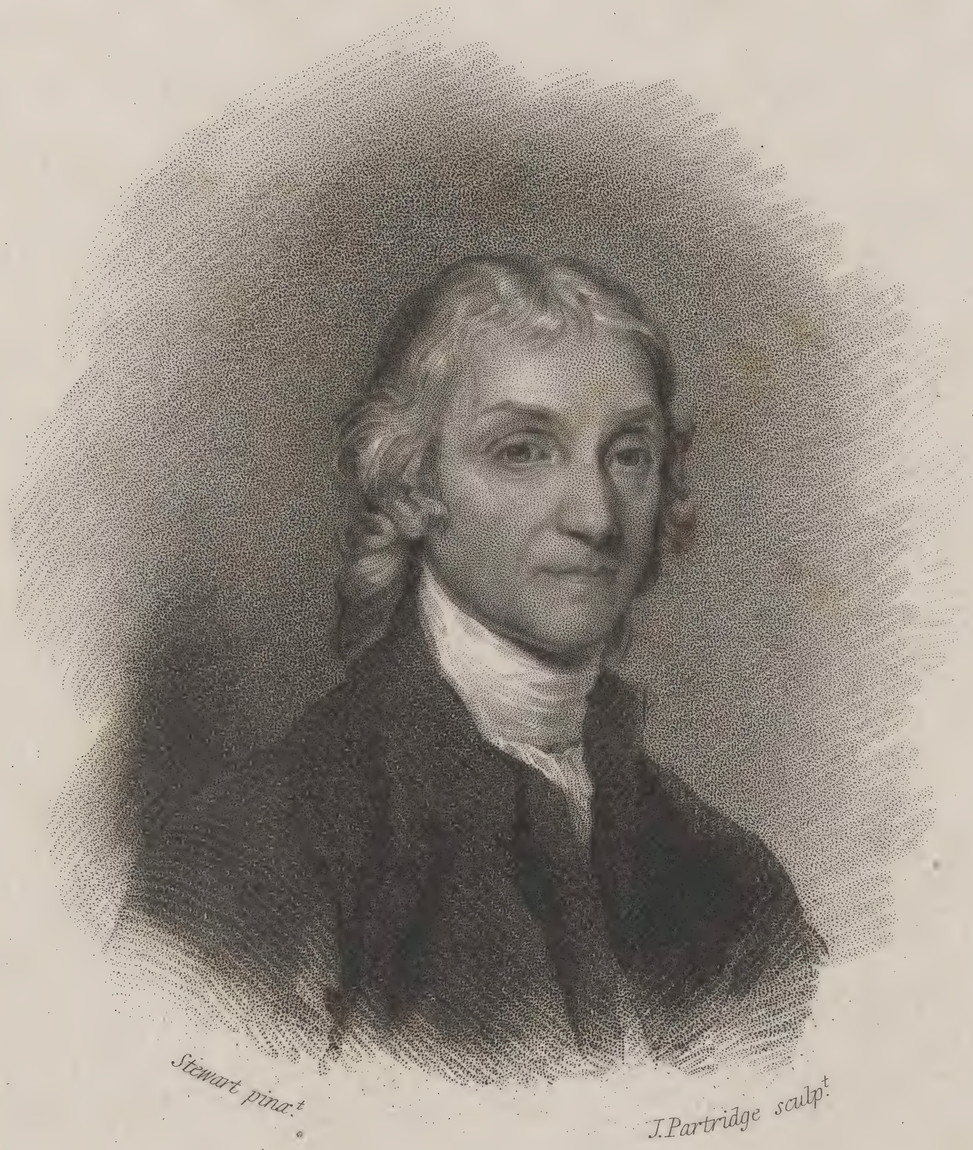


JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D. F.R.S.

AC. IMP. PETROP. R. PARIS. HOLM. TAURIN.
ITAL. HARLEM. AUREL. MED. PARIS. CANTAB.
AMERIC. ET. PHILAD. SOCIUS.

Born Mar. 13. 1733. Died Feb. 6. 1804.

London: Sold by D. Eaton, 187 High Holborn.



JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L.L.D. F.R.S.

Proof

Published as the Act directs.

The Mystical Divine.

The MYSTICAL DIVINE.

Ornamented with his Portrait.

AMONG the variety of ſects which, diſſenting from the eſtabliſhed faith of the realm, are tolerated in this land of civil and religious freedom, we know not a character ſo dangerous to ſociety as the philoſophical — political — theological doctor, who is the object of our preſent animadverſions. Nurſed in the lap of philoſophy, he ſoon might have learnt to excel, in a ſcience where his ſuperior talents had ample ſcope for exertion; but the rapidity of his progreſs demonſtrating his ſkill in controverſy, he determined to quit that path which he might have purſued with honour to himſelf, and advantage to his country, for the intricate labyrinth of polemics, where he judged that artful and inſinuating ſophiſtry might be ſucceſsfully diſplayed. His entrance on this new career was diſtinguiſhed by a reſolution as ſtrange and eccentric as ever, perhaps, entered the head of man. Inveterate in his oppoſition to the eſtabliſhed faith, he determined to abide by no fixed principles, no ſettled opinion, but to vary his mode of attack as often as the vigorous efforts of his adverſaries ſhould render the ground untenable. Hence one doctrine was no ſooner advanced and confuted, than he brought forward another, ſo that although he cannot operate conviction, in the minds of his opponents, by force of argument, he generally contrives to ſilence them by dint of pertinacity. Like the coward, who, fearing to be ſtricken by his enemy's ball, ſtrives to render its effect uncertain, by continually ſhifting his poſition. It is the firſt time, we believe, that any man has had the effrontery to declare, at the commencement of a controverſy, that the deſtruction of the poſition he ſets out with, cannot injure his cauſe, being prepared with a ſecond to ſucceed it; and, in caſe that ſhall fail, a third, and ſo on *ad infinitum:* truth, therefore cannot be the object of his ſearch — for truth is fixed and immutable.

Prompt to deny, but ſlow to admit; bold in aſſertion, but impotent in proof; ſubjecting divine authority to the vain deciſions of human reaſon; blaſphemouſly regarding as fabulous whatever is above the limited comprehenſion of man; he maintains the materiality of the ſoul, rejects the divinity of Chriſt, and derides the doctrine of the Trinity—thus raſhly endeavouring to reduce the moſt ſacred myſteries of religion, to a level with our feeble capacities. Though a violent declaimer againſt the alliance between church and ſtate, which he deems unnatural and ſinful, he is perpetually blending politics with religion; like that canonized ſinner, *The Canterbury Saint*, he proſtitutes the pulpit to purpoſes of reſentment; his ſermons rather ſerve as ſpecimens of invective than as leſſons of morality; and he is more anxious to make the members of his congregation able diſputants than to render them good chriſtians.

Few of his polemical writings breathe a ſpirit of moderation; many of them are virulent and abuſive, and all of them tend to encourage a ſceptical diſpoſition deſtructive of moral felicity, becauſe it damps hope, and dries up the pureſt ſources of conſolation. We thank him for his departure from this country!

SOME PEOPLE *ſpoiled by* PREFERMENT.

I HOPE you will give me leave to correſpond with you a little, while I am in town, where a turnpike-bill, and a law-ſuit have brought me.

I am

I am by marriage diſtantly allied to a gentleman not long ſince enobled, and unluckily coming to town the day after his creation, and not at all ſuſpecting this addition to the honour of our family, went as uſual in my boots and riding-dreſs to enquire after the health of my kinſman, not without hopes of an invitation to take up my lodging in his houſe. On enquiring of the ſervant who opened the door, whether my couſins were at home, the fellow, looking at me with ſome contempt, ſaid careleſsly, he would aſk monſieur, whether my lord was up.—I was ſtartled, imagining I had miſtaken the houſe; but, the furniture and ſituation putting that beyond any doubt, I concluded the booby was drunk: ſo advancing forwards for more intelligible information, I was ſtopped by an old outlandiſh figure in a ſhort jerkin, long ruffles, and his hair in papers, who, in an uncouth gibberiſh, enquired, Vat me did vant wit my lord? I anſwered him, that I wanted to ſee my couſin ——, that my name was ——, and deſired he would tell him ſo.—Oh, ma Foi! (replied the Frenchman) me vil annoncer votre Nom.—After ſome minutes waiting in the lobby, I was deſired to walk up ſtairs, where I found the family at breakfaſt; I ſaluted them as uſual by their proper names, and a Yorkſhire kiſs; was cooly received, and, in ſhort, after ſome farther embarraſsment, diſcovered that my couſin was juſt become a lord, his wife a lady, maſter Tommy a coxcomb, and miſs Betty, by the aſſiſtance of mademoiſelle governante, and the idea of her father's quality, a pert minx. A ſlight invitation to eat a bit of mutton concluded my viſit; and, finding I was no longer a welcome gueſt, took my leave, nor ſhall ever trouble his lordſhip again.—Thus, in the peer, I have loſt a relation and a friend. And if you give this a place, my next ſhall ſtate thoſe that may enſue to the public, attempt to aſſign a reaſon for ſuch frequent promotions, and point out a method of preventing them for the future.

Anecdote *of* Lord Heathfield.

THIS venerable and vigilant officer, during the memorable ſiege of Gibraltar, having one night cauſed his horſe to be ſhod with thick woollen, as was often his cuſtom, rode by himſelf from poſt to poſt, to obſerve if every thing was right. In the courſe of his circuitous journey, he ſurprized one of the ſentinels aſleep; and, tapping him on the ſhoulder, ſternly reproached him with his negligence. Nothing could exceed the horror which agitated the poor fellow; it was perceivable. The general rode off, ſaying, "Thank God, my friend, you were diſcovered by General Elliot!" This ſymptom of forgiveneſs, however, was inſufficient to tranquilize the boſom of the ſoldier; he fell violently ill, and continued ſo for ſome time; but when he was again capable of his duty, Lord Heathfield took an early opportunity of telling him---much to his peace of mind---'that the king had not a *better* ſoldier than himſelf!'

American Diction.

FROM an American paper of the date of December 16, we extract the following paragraph:

"*Loſt* where it was *dropped*, laſt night, an *empty* bag with a *cheeſe* in it. The bag was *marked* T. D. but the letters were *worn out*.---N. B. The perſon who *loſt* it, *never miſſed* it until it was *gone*; ſo if any perſon will bring it to him, he ſhall be rewarded for his trouble.

Every

The Reverend_ Philosopher.

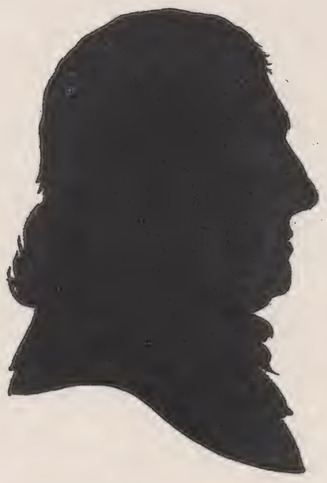
Rev. Jno. Priestley

Pontius Pilate of Cambridge.

A Philosopher. — *Conduit Street.*

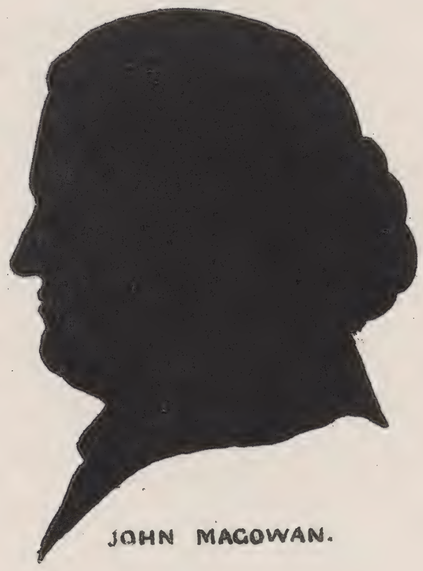
WARRINGTON WORTHIES.

Nº 4. L — S.



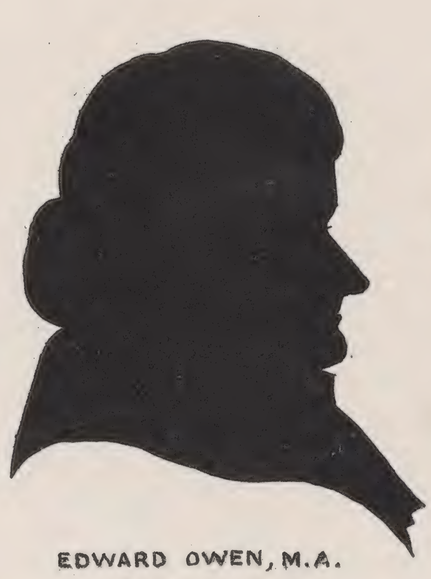
PETER LITHERLAND.

EDWARD LLOYD, M.A.

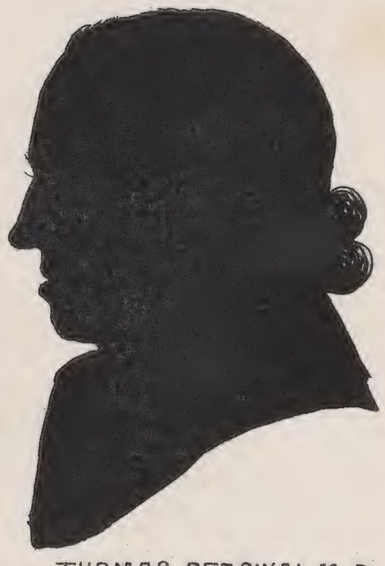


JOHN MACOWAN.

JOSHUA MARSDEN.

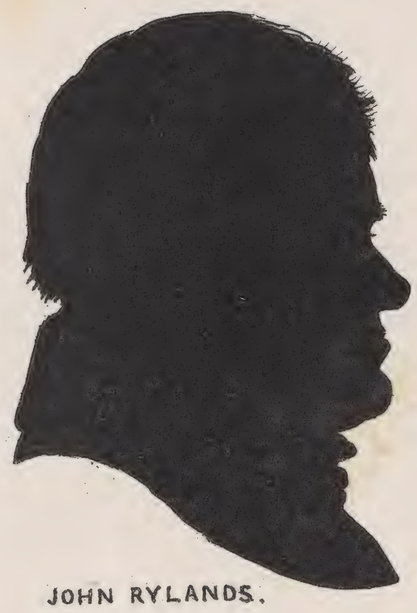


EDWARD OWEN, M.A.

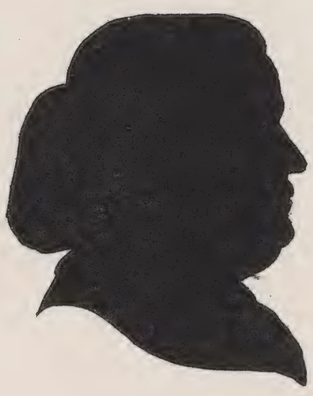


THOMAS PERCIVAL M.D.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D.



JOHN RYLANDS.



JOHN SEDDON.

J. Kendrick direxit.

S. Holden lith:

SAMUEL ﬁ. & Cº

SURBITON, S.W.

Presented by Saml. Timmins, Esq.

SAMUEL FRY,

9, SURBITON PARK TERRACE,

KINGSTON ON THAMES,

S.W.

ALL COLOURS ARE GROUND AND PREPARED

IMPERISHABLE ENAMEL,

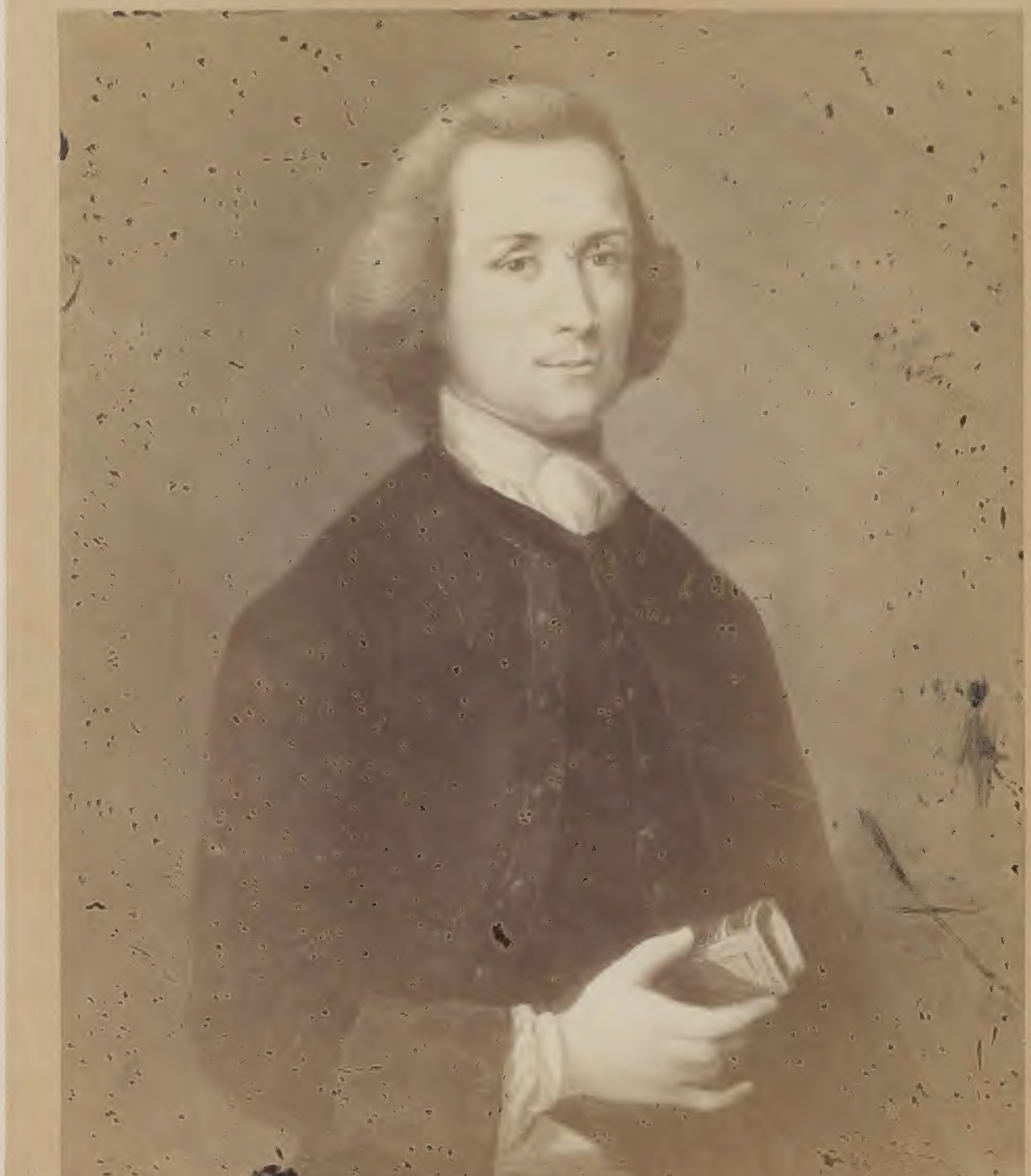
AND MAY BE USED AS

OIL OR WATER COLORS.

Mr. Williamson.

Artist.

483



JOSEPH PRIESTLEY,

ÆTAT. 30.

FROM A PORTRAIT FORMERLY IN THE POSSESSION OF

William Hudson, Esqre. Gildersome near Leeds.

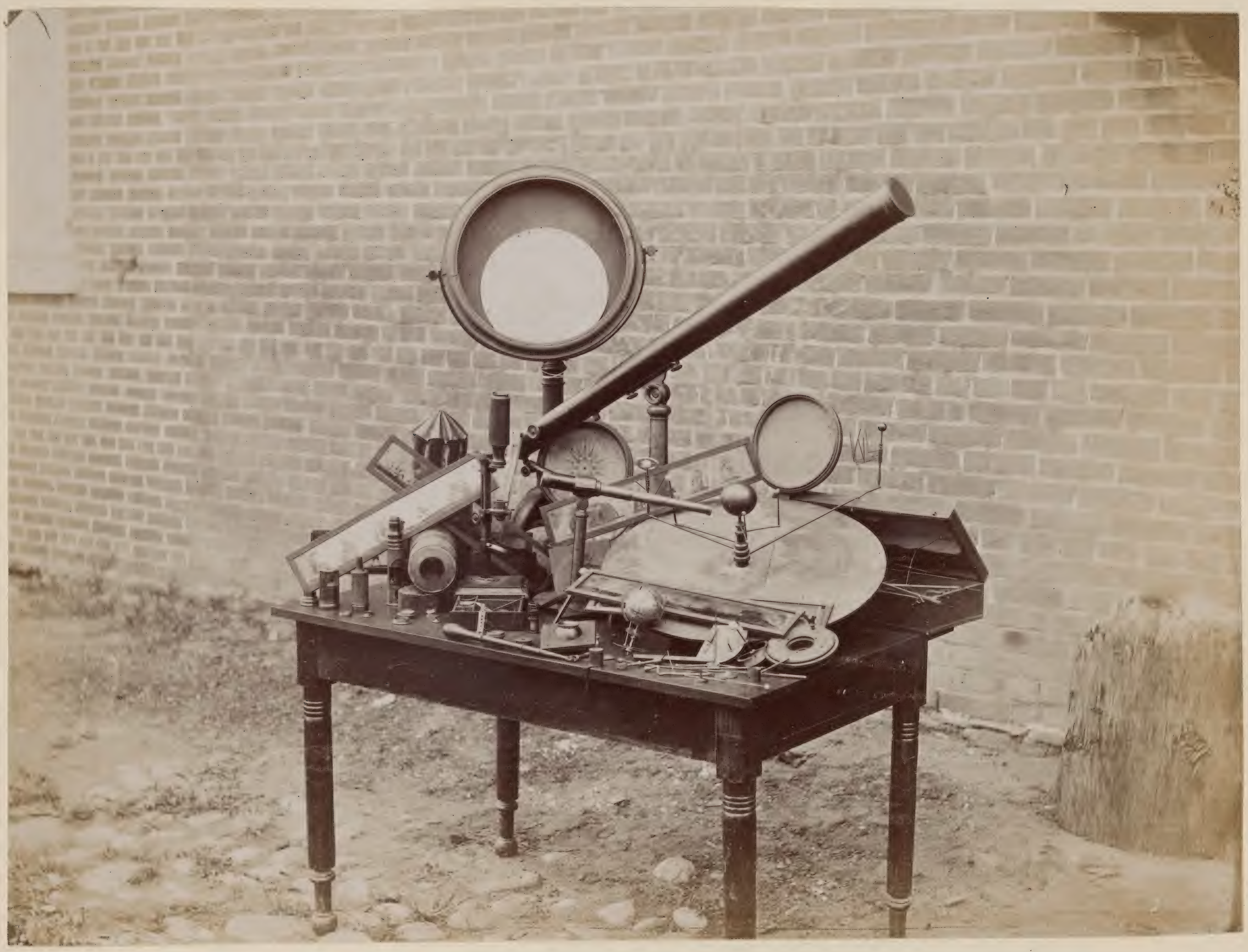
PHOTOGRAPHED A.D. 1860, BY MESS^rs. CALDESI, BLANFORD, & Co., 13, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

E.B. STEPHENS, *Sculptor.*

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, L.L.D., F.R.S.

Erected in the Oxford Museum, June 1860.

Printed by W. S. Wright.



Dr PRIESTLEY'S HOUSE & LABORATORY, FAIR HILL.

DESTROYED IN THE BIRMINGHAM RIOTS 14th JULY 1791.

Dr. Prieſtley's Houſe and Laboratory.

AFTER the deſtruction of the New and old Meeting, which the Mob had demoliſhed with the regularity of workmen employed for the purpoſe, parties of the Rioters moved off to this houſe, which they attacked with the moſt ſavage and determined fury. This manſion is ſituated on Fairhill; and, though it belonged to a gentlemen who is deſervedly a favourite with the poor, yet, becauſe it was the dwelling of Doctor Prieſtley, it was doomed to deſtruction; and had not the Doctor been prevailed upon to retire before the arrival of the wretches who were the inſtruments of its deſtruction, it is more than probable (from their expreſſions on the way) he would have fallen a victim to their rage. They began by breaking down the doors and windows; and having entered the cellars, many of them drank to an exceſs which deprived them of every apparent ſymptom of life; others, by their repeated draughts of wine and ale, were rendered ſo quarrelſome, that many battles were fought among themſelves. Theſe things proved ſuch an interruption to their buſineſs, that it was hoped the Laboratory and its invaluable contents would have been ſaved; but after the effects of the liquor had ſubſided, they broke into it, and, in the true ſpirit of Goths and Vandals, they deſtroyed an apparatus of philoſophical inſtruments, and a collection of ſcientific preparations for aſcertaining the powers and extending the knowledge of nature, of ſuch number and value, as perhaps no individual except Dr. Prieſtley could have been deprived, in any age or country. At length the whole building was ſet on fire, and left by the rioters, many of whom were heard to expreſs the bittereſt regret, mingled with the moſt ſavage malignity, at being diſappointed of their prey*. One man was killed on the ſpot, by the falling of a cornice ſtone.

* Dr. Prieſtley.

Maiſon et Laboratoire du D. Prieſtley.

APRES la deſtruction de la Vieille et Nouvelle Egliſe des Preſbytériens que la populace demolit avec la même regularité que des ouvriers qui y auroient été employés exprès, une bande des ſéditieux ſe rendit à cette maiſon qu'ils attaquerent enfurieux determinés. Cette demeure eſt ſituée ſur Fair-Hill, et quoi qu'appartenante à un des premiers citoyens à juſte titre l'ami des pauvres, elle fut (parce qu'elle étoit la reſidence du Docteur Prieſtley) vouée à la deſtruction, et ſi heureuſement on n'eut pas perſuadé le Docteur à ſe retirer avant l'arrivée de ces malheureux et vils inſtruments de deſtruction, il eſt plus que probable (d'après les expreſſions qu'ils proferoient en y allant) qu'il auroit été victime de leur rage. Ils commencerent par enfoncer les portes, et briſer les fenêtres, et ayant penetré dans les caves, ils búrent à un excés qui en étendit une partie morts ivres ſur la place ſans les moindres ſymptômes de vie pendant que d'autres animés par les effets du vin et autres liqueurs, dont ils s'etoient raſſaſies ſe diſputoient, et ſe battoient avec acharnement les uns contre les autres, ce qui pendant un certain tems interrompit leurs travaux deſtructeurs, et fit éſperer qu'on pourroit ſauver le Laboratoire, et ſon contenu inappréciable, mais quand les vapeurs du vin furent un peu evaporées de leurs cerveaux, ils attaquerent le Laboratoire, et detruiſirent une collection d'inſtruments et de prêparations philoſophiques deſtinés à démontrer le pouvoir de la nature et à en étendre la connoiſſance. Cette riche collection dont le D. P. a été ſi cruellement privé étoit peut-être la plus complette qui ait jamais été en la poſſeſſion d'un ſeul individu. Enfin le Batiment fut incendié, et abandonné par les ſéditieux, dont on entendit pluſieurs exprimer les regrets les plus amers melés de la méchanceté la plus ſauvage, que l'abſence du D. P. les eut privés de leur proye. Il y eut un homme de tué ſur la place par une pierre de taille qui ſe detacha d'une des corniches.

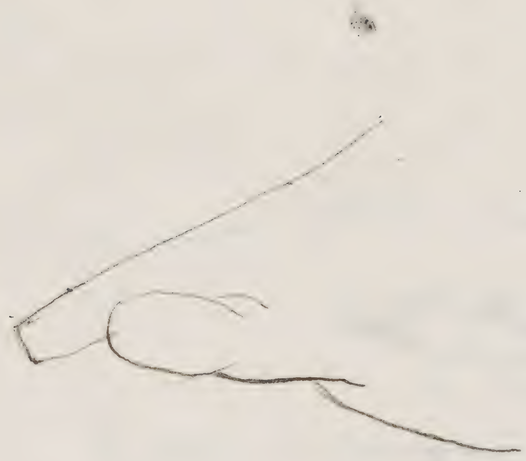
Drawn by P. H. Witton, Junr. *Engraved by Wm. Ellis.*

The Rev. Dr. PRIESTLEY's House *and* Elaboratory, *Fair-hill*.

London. Published 1 May 1792, by J. Johnson, St. Paul's Church Yard.

Northumberland, Penna
once the residence of Dr
Jno Priestley, now his
grave. —
With compliments of
David Taggart

PHOTOGRAPHED
BY
B. F. REIMER,
615 & 617 North Second Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
No. 2128



I. Barnard Davis Esq. Shelton
with Cut Respects from the Author

MEMORIALS OF DR. PRIESTLEY.

By JAMES YATES, M.A., F.R.S.

From the Christian Reformer, A.D. 1860,

WITH NUMEROUS CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

J. Barnard Davis Esq.

Shelton

Staffordshire

Mr. Phillips. "Public Characters of England in 1798" Contains Mem. of Priestley with one in two facts not met with elsewhere with a Portrait cut of his head.

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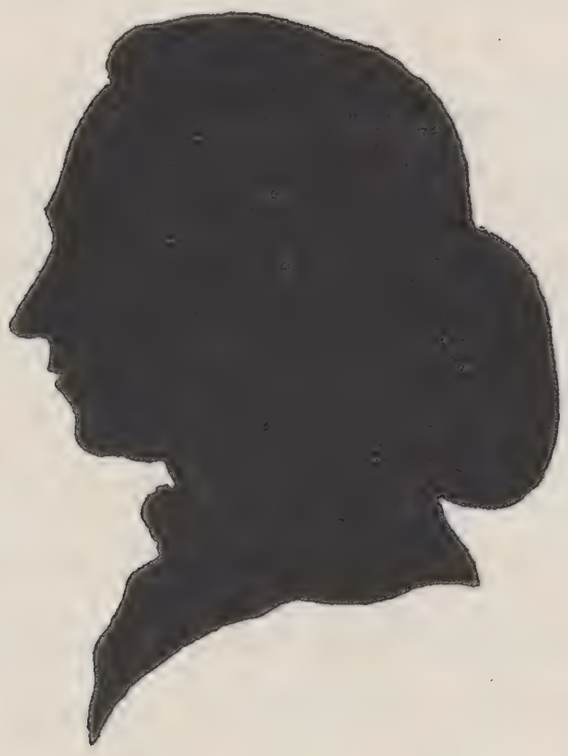

Priestley at Warrington, 1762.

MEMORIALS OF DR. PRIESTLEY.

Early Dwellings.

1. I commence these Memorials of Priestley with a notice of the house in which he was born, Field-head, in the parish of Birstal, near Leeds. It was the family house, and was occupied by Dr. Priestley's father and grandfather, and afterwards by his sister, Mrs. Crouch. On the death of her husband in 1786, it appears to have been abandoned by the family as a residence, and, being covered with ivy and much dilapidated, it was lately taken down. It was two stories high, built of stone, and in the ordinary style of the farm-houses and other moderate dwellings in that district. I visited it in the early part of the present century. Its appearance is shewn in a photograph by an amateur artist at Leeds.

2. Partridge, in his Account of Nantwich, says, "The Presbyterian meeting-house at Nantwich is in Hospital Street, and is a good, decent building, to which appertains a convenient house for the minister." *Historical Account of the Town and Parish of Nantwich, Shrewsbury*, 1774, p. 82. The "house for the minister" remains in its original state; the inside of the meeting-house has been renewed. *Christian Reformer*, Jan. 1850, p. 56.*

3. Dr. Priestley's house at Warrington still remains in Academy Place. An adjoining building is supposed to have been his laboratory. The house is little, if at all, changed in appearance. A view of it is given by Dr. Kendrick, and this has been copied by Mr. Henry A. Bright, B.A., in his *Historical Account of Warrington Academy, Liverpool*, 1859, contained in *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, Vol. XI.

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* A letter from my old friend, Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., Nov. 21st, 1860, contains some authentic reminiscences of Priestley at this early stage in his public career. It appears, that besides the impediment in his speech, some of the old people at Sheffield thought him "too gay and airy;" and after his settlement at Nantwich, where he boarded with Mr. John Eddowes, a grocer, he sometimes shewed his agility and sprightliness by leaping over the counter.

Portraits and Engravings from them.

4. The earliest portrait of Dr. Priestley, photographs from which, by Caldesi and Co., (5) are presented to the subscribers to his statue at Oxford, is now the property of Mrs. Bilbrough. I first knew this picture, and heard Mrs. Crouch speak of it as the portrait of "her brother Doctor," more than fifty years ago. Mrs. Bilbrough, in a letter from Gildersome, says, "My impression is, that Mrs. Crouch brought her brother's picture along with the old family clock from her father's, Field-head, when she came to live here in 1787." Mr. Crouch having died in 1786, and the family house being abandoned, as above mentioned, his widow went to live with my mother's first cousin, Mr. Hudson, who was a bachelor, and resided in his paternal abode at Gildersome. Here I used to visit him, and saw the picture. It has always hung there in the dining-room with other family portraits. It has been highly valued by its possessors, who have been unwilling to part with it on any terms.

Mr. Hudson used to relate the following story. The picture was once placed in the window of a carver and gilder's shop at Leeds, when Priestley stopped to look at it in passing by. A woman happened to be doing the same, and, on seeing him, exclaimed, "Why, here's the fellow himsel!"

This portrait is carefully painted and well finished. It may be presumed to be a good likeness. The features are the same as in the later portraits, allowance being made for advance in age. It has also the same pleasant expression. The full-bottomed wig is a remarkable distinction. At that period it was the costume of the divinity students, when they left the Academy at Daventry to settle in the ministry.* When Dr. Priestley assumed the wig with curls, in which he appears in the later portraits, and which hairdressers call a *scratch-wig*, I have not been able to ascertain, perhaps on the occasion of his marriage.

Mrs. Bilbrough's maiden name was Ellen Priestley. Her father was Mr. Hudson's first cousin. When the Committee of subscribers to the statue resolved to have the photograph from this portrait executed by Caldesi and Co., I directed that the inscription under it should be "Joseph Priestley, æt. 30, from a portrait formerly in the possession of William Hudson, Esq., of Gildersome." The age was inferred from the features, and Mr. Hudson's name added from my own distinct recollection of the former position of the picture in his house.†

6. During Priestley's residence at Warrington, an artist was employed in making silouettes of the principal inhabitants. Many of these have been published by Dr. Kendrick in his *Profiles of*

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* Dr. Ashworth, under whom Priestley studied at Daventry, once reproved a divinity student, who was beginning to preach, by saying, "Do you mean, Sir, to preach in that pimping wig?"

† A few copies of this photograph are on sale at Whitfield's, 178, Strand.

Warrington Worthies. I have obtained a wood-cut from the silouette of Priestley, and placed it under the title of this tract. It shews the full-bottomed wig; the features juvenile and delicate.

7. Portrait belonging to Robert A. Wainewright, Esq., of 24, Compton Terrace, Islington, who married Sarah, daughter of Joseph, eldest son of Dr. Priestley. In this we see the wig with curls, the same in fashion which the Doctor always afterwards wore till he went to America. Painted by I. Millar in 1776 or 1777, i.e. during his connection with the Earl of Shelburne. Mr. Wainewright, in a letter to me, dated Feb. 22, 1860, says, "Dr. Priestley's eldest son, my wife's father, told my wife it was the best likeness of Dr. Priestley he knew, and was a very faithful resemblance." An excellent portrait of Mrs. Priestley, a pendant to this, also belongs to Mr. Wainewright.

8. Portrait now in the possession of Thomas Thornely, Esq., of Liverpool, and formerly of his father. Painted by Peter Holland, formerly of Birmingham, whom I remember as the drawing-master at Mr. Shepherd's school at Gateacre, near Liverpool. Similar in style and character to the last, but not so well executed.

9. Portrait formerly in the possession of Mrs. Judith Mansell, of Birmingham, who was the intimate friend of Dr. Priestley. She bought this portrait in Birmingham soon after the riots of 1791. It had been part of the plunder carried off from Fair Hill, which was his residence. During my residence in Birmingham, I used to see it hanging over the fire-place of the dining-room of Mrs. Mansell's house in Temple Row. The artist was not known, nor was it much valued by the person from whom she bought it. But she and her four sisters, having deliberated upon its proper destination, decided that it would be best to bequeath it to Manchester New College. Since the removal of this institution to London, it has hung in the Library of University Hall, Gordon Square.

10. Portrait by Fuseli, painted for Joseph Johnson, the bookseller, in 1783. At this time Priestley was Joseph Johnson's guest in St. Paul's Churchyard, and was requested to sit for his portrait, that it might remain in the house which he was accustomed to frequent, and in which he enjoyed the society of such men as Fuseli, Opie, Price, Geddes, Wakefield, Aikin, and Bonnycastle.* After Johnson's death, the portrait passed into the hands of Mr. John Miles, a relation, at West End, Hampstead. He allowed it to remain in a state of neglect at the top of his house, until, in 1828, Mr. Rowland Hunter, who was Johnson's nephew and successor, persuaded him to give it to Dr. Williams's Trustees. It belongs to them, and is preserved in the Library, 49, Redcross Street.

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* See Britton's Autobiography, p. 283.

In this portrait the Doctor is represented in a sitting posture, and partly in profile, nearly all the others being front views. The head is rather thrown back; and a Mr. Cox, still living in Birmingham at the age of 90, who remembers Priestley, says, that he always walked with a quick step, and with his head thrown back, as if looking at the heavens.

Mr. R. Hunter, who often saw Priestley at his uncle's, being then about twenty years old, says this is an excellent likeness. The late Mr. Joseph Priestley thought it "a then marked and strong likeness of his father, but in features rather exaggerated."*

Fuseli's biographer says, "He had a happy method of giving from memory likenesses of those persons whose physiognomic cast of countenance took his fancy; but the only portraits which he painted regularly from life, were those of Dr. Priestley and Mrs. Neunham, a niece of Mr. Johnson's. The portrait of Dr. Priestley is very characteristic, and Fuseli always felt convinced that he should have succeeded as a portrait-painter beyond the expectations of his contemporaries, if he had turned his attention to that branch of the art."†

As this is the only portrait of Priestley which contains his whole figure, it has been of great use to the sculptor, Mr. Stephens, in forming his statue.

11. In the year 1835, the Rev. George Kenrick, one of Dr. Williams's Trustees, published a letter, descriptive of this portrait, in the Christian Reformer; and in consequence of his subsequent exertions, aided by Richard Taylor, the learned printer, an excellent engraving from it by C. Turner was published in the following year. Only 100 copies were printed.

12. Portrait by Opie, painted at Joseph Johnson's. It belonged to the Rev. Mr. Hole, a Devonshire clergyman, who had been Wakefield's pupil. It subsequently came into the possession of Mr. Barham, of Exeter, and was by him bequeathed to Manchester New College.‡ It is now preserved with No. 9 in University Hall. Of the mutual regard which subsisted between Dr. Priestley and Mr. Barham, a record is preserved in a letter of the former written in 1791.§

13. When Dr. Thornton published his splendid work, "Illustrations of the Sexual System of Linnæus" (London, 1801), in which he relates the discoveries of Priestley and Lavoisier in pneumatic chemistry, he employed his engraver, Caldwall, to make a copy from Opie's portrait; and he has placed Priestley above Lavoisier in the same folio plate, as if to indicate Priestley's superiority.

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* Private letter from Joseph Parkes, Esq., February, 1860.
† Knowles's Life and Writings of Henry Fuseli, London, 1831, Vol. I. p. 407.
‡ Private letter from Rev. J. Kenrick, February, 1860.
§ Rutt's edition of Priestley's Works, Vol. II. p. 112.

The two philosophers, thus brought into the same engraving, besides their juxta-position in the history of chemistry, were joint sufferers from the enmity of the populace and of their respective governments. Priestley, having been driven from house and home as represented below, Nos. 60, 61, was on his voyage to the United States in May, 1794, at the very time when Lavoisier was guillotined at Paris after the confiscation of his property. Such was the treatment bestowed upon the best of their citizens by two nations, which consider themselves as without exception the most civilized, cultivated, and enlightened in the world. How small, then, is the value of human applause! An eminent Italian, passing one day through Rome, another reputed leader in civilization, and seeing himself hanging in effigy on one side of the street, while the people were raising a statue to him on the other, said to his companion, "Vides, mi fili, quam leve discrimen patibulum inter et statuam."*

Opie's portrait has little of the mildness and cheerfulness which are conspicuous in all the others except Fuseli's; but it exhibits much more vigour and determination of character, and conveys more the idea of a man of talent and genius. It has been principally followed by Mr. Stephens in the countenance of his statue.

14. Miniature, by J. Hazlitt. I only know this from the engraving of it, a copy of which is in the Print-room of the British Museum, and has written under it, "J. Hazlitt, pinxt.," "W. Nutter, sculp.;" also "The Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D., F.R.S., &c.; published April 14, 1789, by J. Hazlitt, No. 65, Margaret Street, and sold by R. Cribb, No. 288, High Holborn." John Hazlitt painted miniatures about 1787. He was a brother of the Rev. William Hazlitt, M.A., Presbyterian minister at Wem.†

15. Portrait by W. Artaud. This artist was a member of Dr. Abraham Rees's congregation in the Old Jewry, and afterwards in Jewin Street. He was much employed by the Dissenters, and his portraits were highly valued. That of Price (by West) is well known as a pendant to this of Priestley, in consequence of the engravings of both having been published at the same time and in the same style and size.

This admirable portrait was presented to Dr. Williams's Trustees in 1804, soon after Dr. Priestley's death, and is preserved with No. 10 in the Library, Redcross Street. It was finished just before the Doctor left England. (See Memoirs, Rutt's edition, II. 291, note.)

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* "You see, my son, how little difference there is between a gibbet and a statue."

† See Literary Remains of the late William Hazlitt, by his Son: London, 1836, Vol. I. p. v. Dr. Skey, who heard Dr. Priestley's chemical lectures at Hackney New College, informs me that he received from Dr. Priestley's youngest son, Henry, a miniature very like this engraving. During Dr. Skey's long absence from England this miniature was lost.

16. Under the engraving by T. Holloway we read, that it was published "July 15, 1795, and sold by T. Holloway, Newington Green," &c.

17. Portrait in crayons, three-quarters front face, drawn at Philadelphia by Mrs. Sharples soon after Dr. Priestley's arrival there. His granddaughter, Miss Finch, has presented it to me.

18. Drawing in crayons, a profile, looking towards the left hand, executed in America. In these drawings the Doctor appears without his wig, which he ceased to wear when he left England. The property of Miss Yates, Farmfield, near Liverpool.

19. An engraving from this drawing was published by Johnson, and afterwards by David Eaton, 187, High Holborn. It is also prefixed to Dr. Priestley's *Notes on Scripture*, in 4 vols. 8vo, Vol. IV., Northumberland, 1804.

20. Portrait by Gilbert Stewart. This artist was an Englishman of the highest promise. But early in his career, being a drunkard, he left England, and settled in Boston and Philadelphia. His works are rare, and bring high prices, the portrait of Washington giving him a world-wide celebrity. His portrait of Priestley was painted for the Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, of which he had long been a member. The Society had paid Stewart for it. He nevertheless sold it to Mr. Barclay, now of Wavertree, near Liverpool, who had gone to America on business, and happened to see the portrait in Stewart's studio. Mr. Barclay had been a hearer of Dr. Priestley at Hackney, and, when he saw the picture, expressed his wish to purchase it. A price being named, he paid it down, and took the picture away. The Society claimed it; but after a correspondence, Mr. Barclay retained his prize, and is still the owner.

Mr. Joseph Parkes, to whom I am indebted for these particulars, and who married Mr. Joseph Priestley's eldest daughter, further says of this most beautiful and interesting portrait,— "My father-in-law, Dr. Priestley's eldest son, always told me, that the above portrait was the best likeness of the Doctor in his advanced old age, especially doing justice to his natural sweetness and placidity of temper, that it was impossible a better likeness could be taken, and especially that this portrait marked the simplicity of expression and manner."

21. About the year 1812, Artaud made two excellent copies of this picture, one of which now belongs to Mr. Joseph Parkes, and the other (22) to his brother-in-law, Mr. Joseph Priestley, of Northumberland, in Pennsylvania. A small copy (23) was also made for Mr. Charles Knight, the bookseller, which now belongs to Mr. Joseph Parkes; and another (24) for the late Miss Finch, which now belongs to her younger sister, Catherine Irene Finch, who is also the owner of the diploma, No. 55.

25. During my residence in Birmingham I called one day on Mr. John Badams, a manufacturing chemist and a clever amateur

artist, and saw one of these pictures, together with a very good copy which he had made from it.

It remains that I should mention three engravings from this portrait.

26. Mr. John Partridge, now portrait-painter to the Queen, made one, which was prefixed by the Rev. R. Aspland to the valuable Memoir of Priestley in the Monthly Repository for 1815. The preceding volume contains an announcement of this "Frontispiece," stating that Stewart's picture was painted in 1803, "was the last for which the Doctor sat," "and was deemed by his son, Mr. Joseph Priestley, and those friends who best knew him, to be the most characteristic and interesting resemblance that exists." Mr. Partridge's engraving was also sold separately. He had previously made a reduced copy of Stewart's portrait in water colours, from which he executed the engraving. This belongs to the Rev. R. Brook Aspland.

27. The second engraving is by W. Holl, much superior to the first, and also sold separately. It was made from the "small copy" of Stewart's picture, above mentioned, No. 23, and for insertion in the Gallery of Portraits, which was published by C. Knight under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Lord Brougham has introduced this fine engraving to embellish his account of Priestley in his Lives of Eminent Men of Letters and Science, Lond. 1845, Vol. I. p. 402. The placid and amiable looks of the great philosopher, which were the real index of his mind, supply not a weak answer to the severe and disparaging remarks of the noble biographer, although these remarks were at the time still more fully answered by Mr. William Turner, Jun., in the Christian Reformer.

28. The third of these engravings is copied from the last on a small scale, and is of no value whatever. It is prefixed to a short account of Priestley's life and character, apparently belonging to some illustrated biographical work. See below, p. 11, note.

Medallions in Jasper Terra Cotta by Wedgwood, and Engravings from them.

These medallions in three different sizes shew Priestley's profile, looking towards the right, in white upon a blue ground. They are supposed to be after designs by Flaxman.* During the period of Priestley's residence in Cheshire and Lancashire, he was on terms of intimate friendship with Wedgwood and with his partner, Mr. Bentley, of Liverpool. Wedgwood, who, besides his zeal for chemistry as applied to manufactures, was a steady and liberal Dissenter of the same class, befriended Priestley in every possible way, and appears to have bestowed the utmost care on these beautiful medallions.

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* Or Hackwood, according to information given me by Mr. Joseph Mayer, of Liverpool, the owner of Wedgwood's manuscripts.

29. The largest of the three is partly ideal. Instead of a wig, it represents Priestley with natural hair, curled and bushy at the lower part, so as to be something like a wig. The countenance, however, was no doubt taken from the life. Shirt-collar with buttons.

30. The next in size is much more delicately and beautifully wrought. The head, including the bust, is 14·2 centimetres ($5\frac{5}{8}$ inches) high. In this the Doctor wears his wig with curls, as he appears in all the subsequent portraits. He wears a plain cravat, a shirt without any frill, and a kind of fancy robe instead of a coat with buttons. No collar.

This medallion and the last appear to be the earliest likenesses after the oil painting, No. 4, and the silouette. About the year 1765, Wedgwood gave a copy of this (No. 30) to Miss Aikin, then of Warrington, afterwards Mrs. Barbauld, and another to Miss Nicholson, of Liverpool, who, being Miss Aikin's schoolfellow and companion, often visited her at Warrington and knew Dr. Priestley intimately. She considered this medallion as a most excellent likeness. Miss Nicholson married Mr. Boardman, of Liverpool, who was connected in business with Wedgwood and Bentley. She left the medallion to her son James (still living), who carried on the business, and he gave it in 1859 to Mr. Henry Taylor, of London. Mr. James Boardman gave another copy to Thomas Thornely, Esq., of Liverpool, late M.P. for Wolverhampton. I have seen a fourth in the possession of Miss Finch, and a fifth belonged to the late Joseph Priestley, Esq., who gave it to his youngest daughter, Mrs. Robert Wainewright.

31. The third of Wedgwood's medallions is much less than the other two, only 7·5 centimetres high. A copy of it was shewn to me by Josiah Parkes, C.E., brother of the above-mentioned Joseph Parkes, who was called Josiah after Wedgwood. His father, Mr. John Parkes, of Warwick, was the intimate friend of Priestley. This is more common than the other two medallions.

32. Mr. Henry Taylor obtained photographs, a little reduced in size, from his copy of Wedgwood's second or middle-sized medallion. He presented copies to me and to other friends.

Wedgwood's second and third medallions are exactly alike except in size.

33. Profile in an oval, with the name, "Joseph Priestley, LL.D., F.R.S.," above in the oval, and flowers and foliage encircling the frame. Underneath is a collection of electrical apparatus, viz., an electrical machine having a glass cylinder and multiplying-wheel, a conductor, thunder-house, Leyden jar, three books, pair of compasses, pallette with brushes, &c. This is a beautiful and tasteful composition, but there is no artist's name. It is, I believe, the oldest engraving of Priestley. At the bottom of the plate, which is sometimes found separate, we read, "Published as the Act directs, 1 Feb. 1782, by J. Walker, Pater-noster

Row." It was published in the Westminster Magazine for that year, and annexed to a short "Account of Dr. Priestley." It was evidently copied, with the exception of the surrounding ornaments, from Wedgwood's second and third medallions. The artist has also reversed it, making it look to the left, whereas in the originals the countenance looks to the right.

34. Engraving by Angus, an oval, reduced from the same. Height of the oval, 10 centimetres; width, 8 centimetres. Published in C. Forster's "Literary Magazine," No. 41, Poultry, Feb. 1, 1792. Two copies of this engraving may be seen in the highly valuable illustrated copy of Walter Wilson's Dissenting Congregations of the Metropolis, which is preserved in Williams's Library, II. 228, and III. 353.

35. Engraving by Tardieu, seems to be exactly copied from the last, or rather from the same medallion, and to have belonged to a French work. The inscription under the oval mentions Priestley's death in 1804.

36. Engraving by G. Murray, a profile, looking to the right, and in this agreeing with the two preceding profiles, but with an ordinary coat instead of the fancy robe. Under Priestley's name we read, "Published April 20, 1794, by H. Simmonds." This engraving is prefixed to a pamphlet of 32 pages, published immediately after Dr. Priestley's departure to America, and entitled, "Character of Dr. Priestley, considered as a Philosopher, Politician and Divine." This pamphlet is published by H. D. Symonds, Paternoster Row.

37. Profile prefixed to the Life of Priestley, by John Corry, Birmingham, 1804. This appears to be taken from the engraving by Murray, No. 36.

38. Profile, looking towards the right, No. 53 in Darton's "Cabinet of Portraits, 58, Holborn Hill, 1822." The engraving rather coarse, but strongly marked. After a record of the birth and death of Priestley, it is added,—"His publications are numerous, and in his mental constitution were united ardour and vivacity of intellect, with placidity and mildness of temper. In the domestic relations of life he was uniformly kind and affectionate. Not malice itself could ever fix a stain on his private conduct, or impeach his integrity. Such was the man who has added one more imperishable name to the illustrious dead of his country."* This engraving is apparently copied from No. 36.

Medals, with Engravings and Wax Model.

39. Bronze medal, also in silver, diameter 3·6 centimetres. A well-executed profile, with the face looking towards the right; round the bust, "Josephus Priestley;" under it, in smaller

* This eulogy is repeated almost verbatim in Millar's Encyc. Edin., V. 757, 758, quoted as Brewster's in Rutt's edition of the Memoirs, II. 533. It occurs also in the biographical sketch which accompanies the engraving, No. 28.

letters, "I. G. Hancock, F." On the reverse, a rectangular pneumatic trough, with glass jars in the water, on a table, with pincers, hammer, &c., an electrical machine, and other apparatus. Under this apparatus the date MDCCLXXXIII.

40. Engraving by W. Bromley, "published by I. Sewell, Cornhill, Jan. 1, 1791," in the European Magazine, with a short account of Priestley. The profile is in a circle, looking towards the left, diameter 5·6 centimetres, and delicately executed. It is from the design of Stothard, who has added under the circle with much elegance two children blowing bubbles of air, and a female holding a discharger in her right hand, and elevating the chain of a Leyden jar with her left. A copy is preserved at Williams's Library in the illustrated Walter Wilson, II. 208. Stothard has evidently enlarged the profile in this engraving from Hancock's exquisite medal, No. 39, having exactly copied the costume, with two buttons to the shirt-collar, which are seen in no other work except these two, and the medallion, No. 29.

The late Mr. Britton, in his Autobiography (Vol. I. p. 286, note), says, that he made a profile of Priestley reading his farewell discourse at Hackney in March, 1794, and that it is among the portraits in the European Magazine. But it is not there. The writer's memory appears to have failed him in this as in some other things.

41. The late Mr. William Phipson, of Birmingham, in his youth made a model of Dr. Priestley's head in white wax upon blue glass. It belongs to his daughter, Miss Phipson, of Westbourne, near that town. It is 5 centimetres high. It differs from the last-mentioned works in having a shirt-frill, with coat and waistcoat, and a robe surrounding the lower part of the dress. In delicacy of execution it perhaps surpasses any other likeness of the philosopher. It was the original from which dies were sunk for the three medals next described.

42. Medal struck in bronze, in tin, and in silver, to commemorate Dr. Priestley's retreat to America.* Diameter, 5·4 centimetres. Countenance turned towards the right. Under the bust, PHIPSON, F. Round the head JOSEPHUS PRIESTLEY. On the reverse the following inscription:

APR. VIII.
BRITTANNIÆ
LITORA LINQUENS
COLUMBIAM ADVENIT
JUNII IV.
MDCCXCIV.

This is surrounded by a circle, with the following line of Virgil as a marginal inscription (Æn. vi. 546):

I DECUS I NOSTRUM MELIORIBUS UTERE FATIS.

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* See Memoirs, Rutt's edition, II. 318.

43. Another medal by Phipson, with his name under the bust, exactly the same size as the last medal, and very nearly resembling it in features and costume. On the reverse the same Latin inscription occupies the centre, but the inscription round the margin is,

MAGNUS CHRISTIANUS PHILOSOPHUS.

44. Mr. Phipson's third medal differs from the last in having a record of Priestley's birth and death inserted under the other inscription, as follows:

NATUS 13 MART. 1733. MORT. 6 FEB. 1804.

The profile is also a little different, being from another die, though copied from the same original, No. 41.

45. Engraved profile, looking to the right, finely executed and evidently copied from Phipson's medals. Height, 9 centimetres. Under the profile we read, "Hopwood, sculp." "Rev. Joseph Priestley, LL.D., F.R.S." "Published by H. D. Symonds, June 1, 1804." This beautiful engraving appeared in the Universal Magazine for May, 1804, accompanied by a remarkably just, correct, and eloquent eulogy of Priestley.

46. Profile resembling Halliday's bust, turned towards the left; under it, HALLIDAY; in the surrounding circle, JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, LL.D., F.R.S., followed by the abbreviated titles of the foreign Academies of which he was a member. The reverse bears the inscription which is on the marble tablet erected to his memory in the New Meeting-house, Birmingham. This medal is in bronze and block tin; its diameter, 5 centimetres.

47. Bronze medal differing from the last as follows: under the head, HALLIDAY, F.; the face larger than in the other, the features and drapery different.

Copies of all these six medals are in the British Museum.

SCULPTURES.

48. Small bust by Halliday.* I have only seen this in plaster. Halliday lived in Birmingham, and was a hearer and warm admirer of Dr. Priestley. He is supposed to have produced an excellent likeness. The costume is the same as in Wedgwood's middle-sized medallion. Perhaps this bust was the authority for the engravings above enumerated equally with the medallion. A copy of this bust is in Williams's Library, having been presented by Mr. W. J. Taylor, the medallist, who in part executed the medal, No. 46, and was a pupil of Halliday.

49. Tablet of white marble, erected in the New Meeting-house, Birmingham, to the memory of Priestley by his congregation soon after his death.† The artist was Hollins, except that,

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* It was modelled by P. Bemi, an Italian resident in Birmingham, and his name is at the back; but it goes under the name of Halliday, who obtained it from Bemi, and who was a medallist and die-sinker.

† See Biographical Tribute, &c., by Joshua Toulmin, D.D., pp. iii, iv.

as Mr. William Hawkes informs me, the excellent profile under the inscription was by Mr. P. Rowe, "at that time a sculptor of much eminence in London." The inscription was written by the Rev. Dr. Parr, whose skill in epitaphs was renowned. It has often been asked, why the town of Birmingham did not raise a monument to Priestley? Probably those who offered this suggestion were unacquainted with the monument in the New Meeting. His countenance is exhibited in the medallion, and the great, admirable, and attractive features of his mind in still finer lines by means of the inscription. This inscription is generally known by being copied on Halliday's medal, No. 46, and published in the original edition of the Memoirs of Priestley, Lond. 1807, Vol. II. p. 825, in Rutt's edition, Vol. II. p. 532, and in the Centenary edition, Birmingham, 1833.

50. A cast in plaster from the marble medallion at Birmingham is in Williams's Library, and may be obtained from Mr. Peter Hollins, son of the artist.

51. Statue in Caen stone, by E. B. Stephens, of Pimlico. Size of life. Erected in the new Museum at Oxford, as related in the last number of the Christian Reformer. See above, Nos. 10, 13.

52. Photograph from the statue, by U. E. Wright; a copy to be presented to every subscriber, together with the photograph of the early portrait, see No. 4.

Trinkets and Seals.

53. The trinkets here referred to are about the size of a pocket-watch. I have seen three of them, containing under glass a profile two centimetres high, very delicately moulded in wax, and preserving a good likeness of the philosopher. In these he has bands round his neck, significant of his pastoral office. In all the other works he is without bands, although in the pulpit he always wore them with the gown. Probably these elegant memorials were made for the members of his congregation, especially the young, and may be regarded as tokens of their affection and veneration.

Numerous seals, shewing the head in profile, have been made both in metal and in terra cotta.

Academical Honours.

54. The Copley Gold Medal, given to Priestley by the Royal Society in 1773. See Rutt's edition of Priestley, Vol. I. p. 193, and Weld's History of the Royal Society, Vol. II. pp. 51—69. This precious medal is preserved by Robt. A. Wainewright, Esq.

The Copley Medal, though very inferior in intrinsic value, is always regarded as the most honourable distinction bestowed by the Royal Society. Alexander von Humboldt, who received it in 1852, prized it above all the medals he possessed, and a few

weeks before his death in 1859 wrote instructions for its perpetual preservation among the archives of his family.

55. Diploma from the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, dated in December, 1780, and constituting Priestley a foreign member under the authority of the Empress Catharine II. This diploma is the property of his granddaughter, Miss Catherine Irene Finch. It is very beautiful as a work of art. On each side of the engraved writing is a spiral column, bearing emblematical representations of the arts and sciences in circular discs. The seal of the Academy, stamped with the Imperial Eagle, is enclosed in a box of silver gilt, and attached by silken cords with tassels.

56. "A handsome silver inkstand," presented to Dr. Priestley immediately before "his departure into exile" by W. Frend, Tweddell, Godfrey Higgins, James Losh, Dr. Edwards, Sykes, Northmore, and other "members of the University of Cambridge." See Memoirs, edited by Rutt, Vol. II. p. 225. This interesting relic is preserved in Australia by Dr. Priestley's granddaughter, Mrs. Bowen. †

Philosophical Apparatus.

57. When Priestley, after his first settlement at Needham, in Suffolk, attempted in vain to obtain the means of livelihood by giving lectures, he purchased *a pair of globes*. (Memoirs, p. 38; Rutt's edition, I. 41.) These globes still exist. The terrestrial globe (without date) bears the following inscription: "A new and correct Globe of the Earth, together with a View of the General and Coasting Trade-winds, Monsoons, &c., laid down according to the newest Discoveries and from the most exact Observations. By John Senex, F.R.S. Now made and sold (with very considerable Improvements) by B. Martin, in Fleet Street." The celebrated Benjamin Martin was the principal globe-maker of that day.

When in 1758 Priestley went "to London by sea to save expense" on his way to Nantwich, it appears that he took the globes with him. He used them in his school, and, on his removal to Warrington in 1761, sold them to the Rev. John Houghton, who having completed his theological studies at Glasgow under Principal Leechman, and having first settled at Platt, succeeded Priestley at Nantwich both in his chapel and in his school. He was an assiduous teacher of youth, and pursued that employment at Norwich, with the assistance of his son, the Rev. Pendlebury Houghton. Mr. Henry Dowson having married the daughter of the latter, the globes are in their possession.

58. On Priestley's removal to Nantwich, the improvement in his circumstances enabled him to purchase an electrical machine. His elder scholars were taught to use it in making experiments for the instruction and entertainment of friends and neighbours

† Priestley was in 1780, elected a Foreign Member of the Dutch Society of Sci. at Haarlem, which has been one of the greatest gratifications to me [illegible] election, unworthy as I am, to that honour, in 1871.

as well as of themselves. Among these elder scholars was Philip Taylor, or (as Priestley calls him in a letter now before me, April 9th, 1762) Phil Taylor, who followed Priestley to Warrington, and was a favourite pupil. The electrical machine came into his possession, and from him it has descended to the Rev. James Martineau, who was for a short time his colleague in Dublin. It is exactly the same kind of machine as that shewn as the "Common Machine" in the plates to Rees's Cyclopædia, Vol. II., Electricity, plate ix. fig. 11. It has been broken and repaired, and, in making the repairs, a winch has been substituted for the original wheel and pulley, so as to turn the cylinder the wrong way. According to the testimony of Timothy Priestley (*Authentic Anecdotes*, p. 37), this electrical machine "was one of Mr. Martin's, about seven inches in diameter." Timothy, the Doctor's younger brother, made electrical machines for sale under his directions.

59. Another of Priestley's electrical machines, constructed with a globe instead of a cylinder, is now in the collection of philosophical instruments, having an historical value, which belongs to the Royal Society. It is the same which is described and figured in the numerous editions of Priestley's History of Electricity, and of his Familiar Introduction to the Study of Electricity; also in Rees, as above, plate viii. fig. 9, and in Brewster's Edinburgh Encyclopædia, Vol. VIII. p. 511, plate ccxlvii. fig. 4. This machine came into the possession of Dr. Robert Cappe, of York, who at his death in 1802 bequeathed it to his friend and fellow-student, Dr. Bostock. I well remember its arrival at my father's house in Liverpool, as Dr. Bostock and I then lived as brothers under his roof. It was recently repaired and presented to the Royal Society by my nephew, Mr. Bostock, who has taken a very warm interest in the erection of the statue of Priestley, and has acted as Secretary to the Committee.

Ruins.

60. Soon after the riots was published in oblong quarto a volume, which possesses a deep and melancholy interest, entitled "Views of the Ruins of the principal Houses destroyed during the Riots at Birmingham." It contains eight views, with descriptions both in English and French. The views are drawn by P. H. Witton, Jun., engraved by W. Ellis, and published by Joseph Johnson. The first view shews the New Meeting in ruins; the second, Fair Hill, with Dr. Priestley's laboratory; and the remaining six, the houses of some of the principal Dissenters. The text contains a minute and animated account of the conduct of the mob. It was written by Mr. Witton, with the assistance, more especially in the French translation, of the Rev. John Edwards, Dr. Priestley's eloquent successor at Birming-

ham. Philip Henry Witton, a descendant of the celebrated Philip Henry, was an amateur artist, who lived near Birmingham.

61. Another very remarkable document of the same kind is an oil-painting, the property of Joseph Parkes, Esq., having been given to him by Mrs. Sandars, relict of Mark Sandars, Esq., who had been one of Dr. Priestley's congregation. This picture represents the mob, with their banner inscribed CHURCH AND KING, in the very act of destroying Dr. Priestley's house: chairs, globes, bottles, apparatus, a wig, slippers, window-frames, books and pamphlets, a telescope, a bed-post, lying on the ground or falling from the windows: the more sober part of the rioters, both in the house and in the garden, in the most various attitudes, the drunken ones stretched out at length. "It was drawn from the spot and painted by Exted, a pupil of Hogarth's, a local artist and portrait painter. Several of the faces are portraits; among them the town-crier, with his public bell, a demon, who attended on the occasion to incite the mob."*

62. A very exact lithograph was made from this picture by Hulmandel.†

LETTERS AND OTHER MS. DOCUMENTS.

63. A record of all the existing memorials of this class appears eminently desirable, with a view to the composition of any future biography of Priestley.

A fragment of Priestley's diary for 1754, in Peter Annet's short-hand, beginning April 29th and ending Dec. 31st, is the property of J. Barnard Davis, Esq., of Shelton, in Staffordshire. The writer "marks the hour at which he rose, and that at which he went to bed, every day." This fragment agrees with the account of his diaries given by his son in Memoirs, Vol. I. pp. 177—184.

64. The earliest packet of letters which remains were brought to light by a singular accident. A man, who had bought a lump of butter at a shop in Liverpool, saw the well-known name of "Heywood" on the paper in which it was enveloped. He shewed it to a friend, who was a clerk in the bank of Messrs. Arthur Heywood, Sons, and Co., and who immediately recognized the

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* Private letter from Mr. Joseph Parkes.

† Mr. Hunter, the Antiquary and Commissioner of Public Records, in the letter above quoted (p. 3), says,—"Great was the concern in our circle for the loss to science and to Priestley himself of his books and other valuables. The intelligence of the riot reached Sheffield on a Sunday morning, and I well remember the consternation in the chapel-yard when the news was received. It was thought that it was only a first blow, and that the other Presbyterian congregations might immediately expect a similar stroke. * * * I remember being struck, when in Birmingham in the year 1797, a schoolboy, with the vast profusion of memorials of him in various shapes, casts in wax, miniature pictures, and other things of that kind in the shops, in all parts of the town; but the most elegant of the collections of these toys was at a shop in New Street, kept by a person named Bisset."

signature of one of the founders of the bank in the middle of the last century. This discovery led to a further search, and through the prompt exertions of Henry A. Bright, Esq., a descendant of the same Mr. Heywood, a valuable collection of letters relating to the foundation of the Warrington Academy, in which Mr. Heywood had also been a prominent actor, was rescued from destruction. Sixteen of these letters were written by Joseph Priestley. Mr. Bright refers to them in the *Historical Sketch of Warrington Academy*, above quoted (No. 3), and Mr. Aspland has published large extracts from them in the *Christian Reformer* for Oct. 1854, pp. 625—629. The earliest, "Warrington, April 9th, 1762," is retained by Mr. Bright in his own possession, and is, I believe, the oldest remaining letter of Priestley. It mentions Mr. Canton as a friend of Mr. Seddon, to whom it is addressed. Mr. Bright has kindly given to me the letter dated "Warrington, May 1st, 1762," and I hope to insert this autograph in a curious and valuable collection of manuscript documents, engraved portraits, drawings, and photographs, illustrative of the life of Priestley.

65. "The Canton papers."—Professor De Morgan has given an account of these papers, with copious extracts, in the Athenæum of the year 1849, pp. 5, 162, 375. They derive their name and their chief importance from Mr. John Canton, F.R.S., whose descendant, Edwin Canton, entrusted them to Professor Wheatstone. By him they were presented to the Royal Society. So far as they relate to Dr. Priestley, they commence with the following letter of introduction from Mr. Seddon, of Warrington, which has the arms of the writer, with his motto, "Nec temerè, nec timidè."

"Warrington, Dec. 18, 1765.

"Sir,—As my friend, Dr. Priestley, tutor in the Languages and Belles Lettres here, is going up to town, and has a great desire of being introduced to you, I have undertaken to do him this kind office, not depending so much upon the small acquaintance I have with you myself, as encouraged to it by the polite and obliging manner in which I once had the pleasure of being received by you. You will probably have some knowledge of my friend, as author of a Chart of Biography, and of an Essay on Education, in which he animadverts upon Dr. Brown. You will find him a benevolent, sensible man, with a considerable share of learning. Besides the studies which belong to his profession, he has a taste for Natural Philosophy, which will not render him less agreeable to you. The liberty I now take with you, I depend upon your goodness to excuse, and to permit me to acknowledge myself, Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient servant,

J. Seddon.

"To Mr. Canton, Spittal Fields, London."

This journey to London and the Christmas spent there may be regarded as one of the most agreeable and momentous events in Priestley's life. He refers to it in a letter to Canton, commencing as follows:

"Warrington, Feb. 14, 1766.

"Dear Sir,—The time I had the happiness to spend in your company appears upon revision like a pleasing dream. I frequently enjoy it once again in recollection, and ardently wish for a repetition of it. I wish, but in vain, that it may ever be in my power to return in kind your generous communication of philosophical intelligence and discoveries. Judge, however, of my disposition by my readiness to impart to you the very little that I have to impart."

He concludes the letter by expressing his desire to become a Fellow of the Royal Society. This was accomplished by the friendly exertions of Canton, Price, Watson, the physician, and Franklin; and in support of his application he himself wrote a letter, also preserved in this collection and filling ten folio pages, in which he gives an account of his new experiments in Electricity. His admission into the Royal Society in June, 1766, at the age of 33, was a very distinguished honour. The "Canton papers" include nine more letters from Priestley to John Canton, two to his son, William Canton, and copies of two from John Canton to Priestley. There are also three letters in Weld's History of the Royal Society (I. 513, II. 51—54), which evidently belong to the same series.

66. "In the Library founded by Dr. Daniel Williams, 49, Redcross Street, Cripplegate, London, is preserved a large collection of original letters written by Dr. Priestley to his fellow-student, the Rev. Caleb Rotheram, and to his intimate friend and constant correspondent, the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, from 1766 to 1803. Those to Lindsey are most numerous in the years 1789 and 1790, in the latter of which as many as thirty-four letters were received from the Doctor. With few exceptions, these letters to Rotheram and Lindsey are printed, more or less entirely, in Mr. Rutt's biographical volume, prefixed to his edition of Dr. Priestley's Works; they amount to the number of 191 letters, and include two pages of his "Notes on Isaiah," accompanying the letter of July 30, 1801.

"Combined in one chronological series with the foregoing, are eighteen original letters written by Dr. Priestley to the Rev. Thomas Belsham; also one original letter from the Doctor to the late William Smith, Esq., many years M.P. for Norwich, dated April 18, 1793.

"Mr. Belsham bequeathed his own and his predecessor Mr. Lindsey's letters to Mr. Rutt, by whose widow (through the mediation of the Rev. B. Mardon, now of Sidmouth) they were

deposited in the Redcross-Street Library, together with the following curious paper: an original article on "Air," written by Dr. Priestley, and briefly describing his own discoveries up to 1772 or thereabout; with some additional paragraphs, added by Dr. Calder, relative to the Royal Society's Medal, given to the Doctor in 1773, and his later researches. This paper has also been printed by Mr. Rutt in his Memoirs prefixed to the Doctor's Works, Vol. I. Part i. pp. 195—197."

To the preceding account, for which I am indebted to the Rev. William Henry Black, Assistant Commissioner of Public Records, I may add that Mr. Belsham has used these letters in his *Memoirs of the Rev. Theophilus Lindsey*, pp. 376—451, 525—530.

67. I have in my own possession a small volume written by the Rev. Benjamin Mardon, M.A., now of Sidmouth, containing copies of Dr. Priestley's letters to the Rev. Joseph Bretland, from March 7, 1773, to June 10, 1793. This is the MS. used by Rutt, and referred to by him, *Memoirs*, I. 191, *Notes*. See Mr. Mardon's letter in *Monthly Repository*, Vol. XVI. p. 103.

I have also, through Mr. Mardon's kindness, an original letter from Priestley to Lindsey, "Northumberland, Jan. 15, 1802."

68. The Rev. Hugh Hutton, M.A., of Camden Town, London, has Priestley's autograph letters to his Birmingham flock, as a part of the numerous illustrations of Rutt's Memoirs of Priestley, which he has collected with great labour and at great expense.

69. Priestley's thirty-eight letters to Josiah Wedgwood, and to his son Thomas, commencing May 26th, 1781, ending March 17th, 1792, and described by Dr. George Wilson, of Edinburgh, in his *Life of Cavendish*, pp. 90—104, are in the possession of Miss Finch, of Birmingham.

70. His twelve letters to Keir are described in the same volume, p. 104. Keir's daughter became Mrs. Moilliet; and the letters, if they still exist, are probably in the possession of her family.

71. The correspondence of James Watt, edited by Muirhead, includes articles by Priestley.—*Dr. G. Wilson, Life of Cavendish*, p. 273.

72. Dr. William Overend Priestley, of London, a descendant of Dr. Priestley's youngest brother, has three very interesting letters from Dr. Priestley to Mrs. Crouch.

73. Among the letters discovered at Eden Lodge, Kensington Gore, are some by Priestley, Lord Shelburne, Gibbon, John Lee, and many other distinguished persons.—*Athenæum* for March, 1860, pp. 343, 376.

74. In consequence of the failure of the Messrs. Wilkinson, into whose family Dr. Priestley married, more than sixty of his letters, and those of his son Joseph, to his brother-in-law, John Wilkinson, came into the possession of J. F. Marsh, Esq., an

eminent solicitor at Warrington, who with the consent of the family deposited them in the Warrington Library. They are carefully bound together in a folio volume. They extend from March 26, 1789, to July 31, 1802. An account of them, with extracts, was published by Mr. Marsh in the *Memoirs of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, Vol. VII., *Liverpool*, 1855. A still fuller account, including the greater part of the correspondence and many illustrative circumstances, had been already published in the *Christian Reformer* for 1851.

The series includes a letter from Mr. Galton to Dr. Priestley, and one from Mrs. Priestley to Benjamin Vaughan, M.P.

75. A great number of letters, chiefly on private affairs, remains in the custody of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Parkes. Among other accompanying records is a sermon preached at Calne and other places, a fair specimen of the Doctor's pastoral addresses. The sermon referred to is marked on the outside, "Leeds, Easter Sunday, 1772; Calne, Easter Sunday, 1777; New Meeting, Birmingham, April, 1784." The text is Luke xxiv. 34, "The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon." The sermon concludes with the following ascription of praise and summary of the preacher's belief: "Now unto God, even our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the faithful witness and the first-begotten from the dead, and the Prince of the kings of the earth, to him who loved us and washed us from our sins in his own blood, and hath made us kings and priests unto God his Father, be glory and dominion now and for ever. Amen."

Coat of Arms.

76. Dr. Priestley's coat of arms is represented on his book-plate and on the seal to his letters. I have caused the wood-cut which will be used as a tail-piece to this catalogue, to be executed from the book-plate in a volume which was once in his library. His motto, translated from the Aphorisms of Hippocrates, has often been noticed as very suitable to Priestley's character: Ars longa, Vita brevis.

Final Abode.

77. Having commenced this catalogue with Dr. Priestley's birth-place, and noticed his handsome abode near Birmingham, where Dr. Aikin, visiting him in 1784, says, "The great philosopher, with his simple, bland, unaffected manners, contented and happy, and declaring that he had not a wish on earth unsatisfied, gave me infinite delight," I now conclude with a notice of his last residence and his grave.

Mrs. Wainewright has a drawing of his house at Northumberland. It has every appearance of neatness, elegance, and comfort. Its owner has described the surrounding scenery as very beautiful and magnificent. It is satisfactory to know that one of the

greatest and best of men, after some very severe trials, was surrounded in the decline of life with all that was necessary to external ease and respectability. His eldest son, whom I had the happiness of knowing intimately and now remember with sentiments of the highest regard, was his companion till the moment when he died. A view of this house is given in the engraved title to the Centenary edition of Priestley's Memoirs, Birmingham, Radclyffes and Co., 1833, 12mo. As Dr. Priestley bestowed great pains on the plan, and often refers to it in his letters from America, it is gratifying to know that Mrs. Parkes has the copy made by the architect, and can shew the spot in his library where her grandfather died. On the same sheet the architect has drawn the elevation both of the principal and of the garden front.

Joseph, the grandson of Dr. Priestley, now living at Northumberland, says in a letter to his sister, Mrs. Parkes, "The house in which Dr. Priestley lived and died at Northumberland is still in a remarkable state of preservation, and must have been very carefully built of the best materials. It is the most comfortable house in the place, and is visited by a number of strangers, who come to see it as the former residence of Dr. Priestley."

78. Dr. Priestley was buried at Northumberland in the same tomb with his energetic and excellent wife and his son Henry, to whom he was fondly attached. Can a drawing of their grave be obtained to close this list of memorials? The monument in the grave-yard is a simple head-stone. The verse from the Psalms inscribed upon it, Ps. cxvi. 7, was chosen by the dying saint himself.

"The wish Dr. Priestley had expressed, after surviving an affectionate wife and a highly promising son, was accomplished. He shared their burial-place; and, while the sciences he cultivated are advancing to perfection; while the rights of man, which he ably vindicated, are successfully asserted; and especially while the scriptural views of Christian theology, which he taught with all the ardour of an apostle, are multiplying their adherents among the serious and the considerate, it may be fairly expected that, in other and distant times, the wise and the virtuous will frequently indulge some grateful recollections beside the grave of Priestley."*

When Miss Harriet Martineau went to the United States, "the first point fixed in her intentions was the retreat of Priestley." She fulfilled this design, and her chapter on his character, suggested by her visit to his last settlement and his grave, is among the most beautiful, eloquent and instructive passages in her works.†

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* Memoir, by Rutt, Vol. II. p. 533.

† Retrospect of Western Travel, Vol. I. pp. 175–198.

In compiling the above catalogue, which the Editor of the Christian Reformer has kindly offered to publish, it has been my object to obtain further information, so as to render it still more complete. I also hope to have the engravings, photographs, manuscripts, and other appropriate documents, bound together, that I may finally present them to the Royal Society, or some other public body, to be preserved for the use of posterity, and in honour of so great a philosopher and so eminent an example of Christian piety and virtue.

Arms of Priestley.

C. Green, Printer, Hackney.

Here is a fac-simile of Lincoln's writing at the head of Gen. Meade's letter
and below it his letter to Gen. Meade. It is rather curious, this
[illegible] that not entirely [illegible] and exhibits him writing
[illegible] of March 18, and dated 28, 1863.

Faith, Archbp. Sharp, who, during the bigoted days of James II gave such offence to the Court by preaching, that he was suspended by the Ecclesiastical Commission. His Sermons remain a monument of his erudition, and will ever be admired for their easy, flowing style. £2. 2s.

229 **PRIESTLEY** (Joseph). An eminent dissenting Divine and experimental Philosopher. Discoverer of the properties of fixed Air, for which he obtained the Copley medal from the Royal Society in 1722. He discovered that the common air becomes both lessened and injured by the action of the blood, as it passes through the lungs. His works extend to between seventy and eighty volumes. His zeal for a repeal of the Test Acts, and French Revolution, excited the indignation of the High Church party; and in the Riots which took place, his house, Library, manuscripts, and apparatus were committed to the flames bythe mob, and he was exposed to great personal danger. In 1794, he left his Country and went to the United States, and took up his abode in Northumberland, Pennsylvania, and died there in 1804.

Holograph Correspondence with J. Vaughan, Esq., of Philadelphia, from 1790 to 1804.—*fifty one autograph letters.*

This very interesting Correspondence is an episode of the last fourteen years of the Philosopher's Life. It is touching in the extreme: expatriated by the violence of the High Church party, and the ill-doings of an inconsiderate and furious mob, he retired to America with his family, hoping for comfort during his latter days. In this he was disappointed, the unsettled state of affairs in France and America, where he invested the hard earnings of a laborious life, were partly lost, he became embarrased in circumstances, which he bore with true Christian resignation. He grieved more for the misfortunes of his friends than he did for his own. In one of his letters he speaks of his old friend, Dr. Franklin, who "used to say that a man's debts and his sins were generally more than he takes them to be," and then observes "this, I now find to be my own case." During a correspondence of 40 years, 14 of which are here recorded, there appears to have been a mutual and earnest feeling of friendship and kind offices between Dr. Priestley, and Mr. Vaughan, which was kept up throughout their numerous business transactions, some to a large amount, the whole is a lecture most instructive and pleasant to dwell upon.

Notices of the American and French revolutions. Napoleon, Washington, Dr. Franklin, Jefferson, &c., &c., from time to time give additional zest to this confidential correspondence, which must be seen to be fully appreciated.

A slight abstract interspersed with extracts will better convey the matter of this correspondence. In 1791 he invested money in the American and French funds.—One of his Sons sent to France. Riots in Birmingham; loss of his library, MSS. &c.; appeal to the public; thanking Mr. Vaughan, for his kind sympathy. About settling at Hackney as successor to Dr. Price, 7 Dec. "Last Sunday I begun to preach at Hackney. I hope this new connection will be a happy one. It is a most agreeable circumstance attending it, that so many of your family will be of the congregation. 1791.—My wish is to settle one of my Sons in America, and another in France, at present there is a greater prospect of *stability* with you. He hopes at some future day, France or America will receive him. At present a prospect of being pretty comfortable here, especially in consequence of my intercourse with so many branches of your family.—Riots in Birmingham, alarming State of England, quelled by the Soldiers. Proclamation against seditious publications and seditious writings, which I fear will produce mischief by the opposition that will be made to it, by the populace in many parts of England, who are ready for the greatest outrages on any pretext, &c. 1793, Feb. 3.—I cannot express how much I think myself obliged to you for your kind offer in your last letter, tho' I do not know how yet to avail myself of it. Such is the increasing violence and bigotry of the High Church party in this country, that all my sons must leave it, and settle either in France or America.—Aug. 1.—about removing to Philadelphia, and preaching, so as to lay a foundation for a Unitarian Society. Philosophical Lectures, &c. Strong invectives against the Excise; Government authority hazarded by forcing any thing so unpopular.—Excuse this rhapsody extorted from me by everybody I see. I hope some mild remedy will be found for the disorder, otherwise I see nothing but a civil war, and dissolution of the government.

Interesting matter respecting his writings and history, of which, he remarks, not one personin a hundred knows any thing about, that he was considered a very dangerous person by many whom he thought would have known better. I have therefore chose they should know the worst of me from my own confession. I was sufficiently averse to meddle with the politics of this Country, and without further provocation shall proceed no farther.

1799 Expression of concern at his situation: "But we must bear what in the order of Providence cannot be avoided," &c. "I cannot want any thing long, and I have much to be thankful for," &c., &c.

Accompanying the above are 28 Autograph Letters of Mr. J. Vaughan, of Philadelphia, Mr. B. Vaughan, and Dr. Priestley's Son, containing interesting reminiscences of Dr. Priestley, his birth, scheme of circum-navigation, his patron Sir George Savile, history of Philosophy, &c. Also of Dr. Franklin, Sir Joseph Banks, the Marquess of Lansdown, Earl of Wycombe's Tour in America, Colonization under Spanish protection towards the Mouth of the Mississippi. Establishments of the French Refugees on the lands of his father in Pensylvania. To consult Bingham, Jefferson and Jay. Bonaparte's Invasion, 1803. Interesting account and particulars of Dr. Priestley's death. "I looked upon him as one of our relations, a close acquaintance of 40 years with mutual confidence, entitled me to do this." 1804.—Napoleon, Fellingburgh, J. J. Rousseau, Klyogg, &c. The Prince of Peace, New Cambridge Univ. Professors. U.S. May 13. 1809.—Prepare yourself soon for disasters to the great tyrant (Bonaparte), he is fast descending from the skies," &c. £21.

230 **RAYMOND** (J. G.) *the Actor.*

A.L.S. 1 p., 4to. Dated, *Lyceum,* Oct. 2nd. "Will you, my dear fellow, oblige us by writing a Comic Song for Lovegrove," etc., etc. 4s

I wrote to Mr. Waller desiring him to send me this collection of Letters. Before he replied to my letter, but after its receipt, he had, unbeknown to me, disposed of it to Mr. Parker.

Arms of Priestley.

THE PRIESTLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

MIDLAND INSTITUTE,

BIRMINGHAM,

7th day of March 1872

Dear Sir,

In reference to your note to Mr Chamberlain just received allow me to thank you for your donation (receipt enclosed) and also for the extension of interest in the movement.

Reports of meetings held in connection with the proposed Memorial appeared in the Birmingham

and I would gladly send you them but I am opposed to it.

You have seen I expect both the first list & donations - but you will observe from the enclosed circular there are many additions to the fund since this list was published.

Yours Truly
C. J. Woodward
Hon Sec.

J. B. Davis Esq M.D., F.R.S.

Elvetham Lodge,
Birmingham.

10 Aug 74

Dear Sir

Pray do not think
that I have forgotten you but
as you within the circle
of your real friends I thought
you would excuse me for
the report of our Society
celebration. However
I have now made
bold to send you
you all the necessary
regret I do not send
them before.

That article in the Gazette

I have thus
briefly discussed the
legal questions in
regard to the
Japanese residents in
California, in order
that I may
submit to the
Department my
views upon the
subject, but I
do not wish to have
the discussion enter-
-during into the
merits of the
case itself
Very truly yours
Sam'l Knox

US

THE PRIESTLEY MEMORIAL FUND.

MIDLAND INSTITUTE,

Birmingham, 11 Aug *187*4

J Bernard Dawtrey
My dear Sir
I have very much
pleasure in sending you a
photo: of the Priestley Statue,
which gives a very good idea
of the effect. The likeness is
considered very good by Mrs
Parkes the Doctor's granddaughter
(now 76) who was the little
playmate of the poor old
man at Northumberland
& who is probably the only
person in England now who
ever saw him. She remembers
seeing him lying in the last
cold sleep of death. The bronze

i active & intelligent & her
memory & wonderfully
good. She is nothing future
than Dirm & friends more
dearly come [illegible] London (&
in fact [illegible] Paris) to be
present at the honour
to her grand future memory
Send me a line whenever
can are coming over &
will take care to be at as
service

Yours faithfully

[illegible]

Elvetham Lodge,
Birmingham.

3 Jan 76

My dear Sir

I am sorry I
was out when you
called & regret
even to thank you
for your courtesy in sending an
introduction to the R.S.
Librarian to view the
fine Scottish volume
collected by my late
friend Mr Yates.
I shall therefore avail
myself of it at my
earliest convenience
& return it with
my letter in my note

J. Bernard Davis Esq: M.D. F.R.S
Shelton
Hanley
Staffordshire.

Volume
I Home Town
Arms & Pretty
Pictures Home Pa-
pers & Letters.
Those receiving this
to the number of
Mr Walter Winton
Shipman to
Shipbuilding the
volume & address
to some photographic
of the recent ele-
- bration in Durban.
Durban Polaroid

was [illegible] corrupt to
purchase a most
interesting letter of
Scottish interest
to Parr - very curious -
robust Journals to be.
I have long thought a
running down to
Hanley for a day to
feast - & wonderful
rascal collection
I hope to do so before
long. Mrs Hanley
for w. unmoved mira-
tion.
Yours truly
Sam Maitland

Elvetham Lodge,
Birmingham.

31 Dec 76

My dear Sir

I have very much pleasure in sending you a copy of two privately printed pamphlets, unpublished letters of Catherine Hutton giving a good description of the Riots & some references to Dr Priestley.

You will be glad to hear that we have completed our Priestley Memorial. We have erected a noble Statue in the best part of our town. We are placing a Tablet to mark the

site of the House where he lived + laboured

We are founding a
chemical scholarship
bearing his name, pro-
-ducing £50 a year +
with fees paid at
Science part classes in
London equivalent to
about £10 a year more.

I return the Diary with
many thanks. So far
as I have had time to
puzzle it out the
entries are not very
important. I enclose
the alphabet of the
system at present by
which we try?

UC

Some day perhaps with
more leisure I may
ask you to let me
have another try. You
will see that it is
rather slow work as
there are many arbitrary
characters " (signs) which
supply from memory much
patience to make out.
With best wishes for a
happy New Year
from your friend
Sam'l Morris

Mrs. C. Shaw

Priestley Memorial, Birmingham.

Admit J. Barnard Davenport

to Professor HUXLEY'S ADDRESS, *in the Town Hall, on the occasion of the Unveiling of the* STATUE OF DR. PRIESTLEY, *on Saturday, August 1st, 1874.*

The Statue will be Unveiled at 1 o'clock p.m., and Professor Huxley will deliver his Address at 1.15 p.m.

SIDE GALLERIES: DOORS **D** AND **H.**

THE DOORS WILL BE OPENED AT 12.45 P.M.

SAM. TIMMINS, *Chairman.*
C. J. WOODWARD, *Hon. Sec.*

Priestley Memorial, Birmingham.

ADMIT BEARER

to Professor HUXLEY'S ADDRESS, *in the Town Hall, on the occasion of the Unveiling of the* STATUE OF DR. PRIESTLEY, *on Saturday, August 1st, 1874.*

The Statue will be Unveiled at 1 o'clock p.m., and Professor Huxley will deliver his Address at 1.15 p.m.

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SAM. TIMMINS, *Chairman.*
C. J. WOODWARD, *Hon. Sec.*

LADY'S TICKET.

ISO

ISO

Priestley Commemoration,

BIRMINGHAM.

APRIL 2nd, 1867.

List of Articles exhibited in the Art Gallery.

1.—COLLECTION OF MEMORIALS OF PRIESTLEY—
Contributed by JAMES YATES, Esq., F.R.S.

2.—Copley Medal, presented to Priestley by the Royal Society for his discoveries in Air (1773)—
Contributed by Mrs. S. WAINEWRIGHT.

3.—Diploma from the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, under the authority of the Empress Catherine 2nd (1780)—
Contributed by Mrs. S. WAINEWRIGHT.

4.—Portrait of Priestley, by J. Millar (1777)—
Contributed by Mrs. S. WAINEWRIGHT.

5.—Portrait of Mrs. Priestley (1789)—
Contributed by Mrs. S. WAINEWRIGHT.

6.—Bronze Medal, by Hancock (1783)—
Contributed by Mrs. S. WAINEWRIGHT.

7.—Diamond Brooch, presented by the Duke of Grafton to Priestley—
Contributed by Mrs. S. WAINEWRIGHT.

8.—Drawing of House in which Priestley lived—
Contributed by Mrs. S. WAINEWRIGHT.

9.—Drawing of House at Field-head in which Priestley was born—
Contributed by Mrs. S. WAINEWRIGHT.

10.—Drawing of Northumberland, Pennsylvania—
Contributed by Mrs. S. WAINEWRIGHT.

11.—Copy of the Barclay Portrait—
Contributed by Mrs. PARKES.

12.—Silver Medal—
Contributed by A. RYLAND, Esq.

13.—Medal to commemorate Priestley's landing in America, by Phipson—
Contributed by Mrs. PARKES.

14.—Prism of Priestley's—
Contributed by Mrs. PARKES.

15.—Distorted Pictures and Mirror used by Priestley—
Contributed by Mrs. S. WAINEWRIGHT.

16.—Lock of Priestley's Hair—
Contributed by Mrs. PARKES.

17.—Seal with head of Priestley—
Contributed by BROOKE SMITH, Esq.

18.—Original Model for the Statue of Priestley at Oxford—
Contributed by the Sculptor, R. B. STEPHENS, Esq.

19.—Air Pump—
Contributed by ISAAC SMITH, Esq.

20.—Cast of Medallion—
Contributed by P. HOLLINS, Esq.

21.—Lectures on a Course of Experimental Philosophy, particularly including Chemistry (with Autograph) 1 vol.—
Contributed by J. GOFFE, Esq.

22.—Experiments and Observations on Air, 3 vols. (with Autograph)—
Contributed by J. GOFFE, Esq.

23.—Bronze Medal, by Halliday—
Contributed by A. B. MATTHEWS, Esq.

24.—Portrait, by Hazlitt—
Contributed by A. B. MATTHEWS, Esq.

25.—Portrait, by Eaton—
Contributed by A. B. MATTHEWS, Esq.
26.—"The Riots of Birmingham," 1 vol.—
Contributed by A. B. MATTHEWS, Esq.
27.—"The Riots of Birmingham," (reprint)—
Contributed by A. B. MATTHEWS, Esq.
28.—Photograph of New Meeting House—
Contributed by A. B. MATTHEWS, Esq.
29.—Autograph Letter to Josiah Wedgwood, with his draft of Reply—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
30.—Sale Catalogue of Priestley's Library, at Philadelphia—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
31.—Funeral Sermon on Dr. Priestley, by his Brother—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
32.—Book Plate of Priestley and his Son—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
33.—Bronze Medal—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
34.—Photograph of Statue at Oxford—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
35.—Photograph of Leeds Portrait—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
36.—Volume, with Autograph —
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
37.—Portraits of Priestley and Lavoisier—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
38.—Portrait from Universal Magazine—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
39.—Portrait from "Warrington Worthies"—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
40.—Inventory of Goods at "Fairhill," destroyed in the Riots—
Contributed by C. BEST, Esq.
41.—Writing Table—
Contributed by C. BEST, Esq.
42.—Manuscript Sermon in Autograph—
Contributed by JOSEPH HILL, Esq.
43.—Fragment of Dr. Priestley's Diary, picked up on the Warwick Road, at the riots (1791)—
Contributed by J. B. DAVIS, Esq., M.D.
44.—Locket Portrait of Dr. Priestley—
Contributed by TOULMIN SMITH, Esq.
45.—Bronze Medal, by Phipson—
Contributed by H. LATHAM, Esq.
46.—Medallion, by Wedgwood—
Contributed by JOSEPH HILL, Esq.
47.—Drawing of Priestley's House—
Contributed by JOSEPH HILL, Esq.
48.—Papers in connection with the Riots—
Contributed by C. BEST, Esq.
49.—Pair of Spectacles worn by Priestley—
Contributed by Mrs. PARKES.
50.—Wedgwood Medallion—
Contributed by Miss FINCH.
51.—Caricature of Dr. Priestley (Attic Miscellany, 1790)—
Contributed by J. ALLEN, jun., Esq.
52.—Medal of Dr. Priestley—
Contributed by R. L. GREW, Esq.
53.—Dr. Priestley's Works (Presentation Copy to his Son, by J. T. Rutt)—
Contributed by BIRMINGHAM LIBRARY.
54.—Contemporary Pamphlets, Broadsides, &c., relating to Dr. Priestley and the Riots, &c. &c.—
Contributed by S. TIMMINS, Esq.
55.—Manuscript Sermons—
Contributed by Mrs. PATERSON.

Priestley Memorial Fund.

MIDLAND INSTITUTE,

BIRMINGHAM,

3rd July, 1874.

SIR,

Arrangements have been completed for the INAUGURATION of the STATUE OF DR. PRIESTLEY at One o'clock on *Saturday, August 1st,* being the Centenary of his discovery of Oxygen.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY, LL.D., F.R.S., has consented, on behalf of the Subscribers, to present the Statue, and to deliver an Address in the Town Hall. The MAYOR, and MR. GEORGE DAWSON, M.A., will also take part in the proceedings.

Each Subscriber is entitled to a Ticket for himself and for a Lady, on filling up and returning the form enclosed, on receipt of which the Tickets will be sent.

After the Ceremony a Luncheon will be provided, and the Tickets (Ladies' or Gentlemen's) will not exceed Half-a-Guinea each, exclusive of Wine.

As only a limited number can be accommodated, please inform us by filling up the enclosed form, and returning it *on or before 11th July,* how many Tickets for the Luncheon you wish to take.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

SAM. TIMMINS, *Chairman.*

C. J. WOODWARD, *Hon. Sec.*

MEMORIAL OF DR. PRIESTLEY

—:—

COMMITTEE:

W. C. AITKEN.
J. H. CHAMBERLAIN, F.R.I.B.A.
JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, *Treasurer.*
GEORGE GORE, F.R.S.
W. MATHEWS, M.A., F.G.S.
A. FOLLETT OSLER, F.R.S.
GEORGE SHAW.
SAM. TIMMINS.
A. W. WILLS.
C. J. WOODWARD. B.Sc., *Hon. Sec.*

—:—

It is proposed to honour the memory of Dr. Priestley, and to commemorate his discoveries and his services to the scientific world by the erection of a Statue in Birmingham, where he lived so many years.

As no other public and special memorial of Dr. Priestley exists, it is believed that a large number of persons interested in science will be glad to contribute to this local effort to perpetuate the memory of the Father of Pneumatic Chemistry, the Discoverer of Oxygen, and one of the most illustrious men of science whom the last century produced.

	£.	s.	d.
Councillor J. Chamberlain	50	0	0
William Hutton	50	0	0
Archibald Kenrick	50	0	0
Joseph Chamberlain	25	0	0
Timothy Kenrick	25	0	0
Councillor W. Kenrick	25	0	0
Josiah Mason	25	0	0
A. F. Osler, F.R.S.	25	0	0
G. Dixon, M.P.	21	0	0
William Middlemore	21	0	0
Alderman Thomas Phillips	20	0	0
Francis S. Bolton	10	10	0
Councillor John Hinks	10	10	0
W. Lindley (London)	10	10	0
Mrs. Robert Martineau	10	10	0
J. Clarkson Osler	10	10	0
J. H. Player, F.G.S.	10	10	0
Mrs. J. Parkes (London)	10	10	0
William Spiller, F.C.S.	10	10	0
Samuel Thornton, J.P.	10	10	0
Henry Wiggin	10	10	0
Mrs. Russell	10	0	0
James Young, F.C.S.	10	0	0
E. Frankland, D.C.L., F.R.S.	5	5	0
William Bragge, F.S.A. (Sheffield)	5	5	0
Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., F.R.S.	5	5	0
Thomas Gladstone, M.A.	5	5	0
Alderman H. Holland	5	5	0
W. S. Harding	5	5	0
F. H. Henshaw	5	5	0
Sir Rowland Hill, K.C.B., F.R.S.	5	5	0
M. D. Hill, Q.C. (Bristol)	5	5	0
T. H. Huxley, LL.D., F.R.S.	5	5	0
R. F. Martineau	5	5	0
Rev. James Martineau	5	5	0
W. Mathews, M.A.	5	5	0
A. Peyton	5	5	0
James Pope	5	5	0
Arthur Ryland	5	5	0
Thomas Ryland	5	5	0
George Shaw, F.G.S.	5	5	0
Samuel Timmins	5	5	0
Robert Addams	5	0	0
George Dawson, M.A.	5	0	0
John Green	5	0	0
Mrs. Harrold	5	0	0
Charles Holland, M.D., F.R.S.	5	0	0
Henry E. Roscoe, F.R.S.	5	0	0
Miss Susan Ryland	5	0	0
Dr. W. J. Russell, F.C.S.	5	0	0
Brooke Smith, sen.	5	0	0
A. W. Wills	5	0	0
Richard Beamish, F.R.S.	3	3	0
I. Lowthian Bell, F.C.S.	3	3	0
Councillor J. Collings	3	3	0
Michael, Foster, M.D., F.L.S.	3	3	0
Thomas Martineau	3	3	0
Miss Kenrick	3	0	0
W. B. Carpenter, LL.D., F.R.S.	2	2	0
Thomas H. Gill	2	2	0
H. Christian Meyer, Hamburg	2	2	0
Richard Peyton	2	2	0
Brooke Smith, jun.	2	2	0
William Southall, F.L.S.	2	2	0
John Spiller, F.C.S.	2	2	0
Mrs. Joseph Timmins	2	2	0
Thomas Anderton, Mus. Bac.	1	1	0
Dr. Atkinson	1	1	0
Charles Best	1	1	0
Benjamin Hall	1	1	0
Rev. C. Clarke	1	1	0
Rev. H. W. Crosskey	1	1	0
R. W. Dale, M.A.	1	1	0
C. H. Edwards	1	1	0
G. C. Foster, B.A., F.R.S.	1	1	0
George Griffith, M.A., F.C.S.	1	1	0
Felix Hadley	1	1	0
F. H. Hughes, F.C.S.	1	1	0
John Hunter, M.A., F.C.S.	1	1	0
G. J. Johnson	1	1	0
Dr. Hermann Kolbe (Leipzig)	1	1	0
Reinoska Koma, F.C.S.	1	1	0
J. A. Langford, LL.D.	1	1	0
Robert McCalmont	1	1	0
James F. Stark, F.C.S.	1	1	0
C. Tomlinson, F.R.S.	1	1	0
C. J. Woodward, B.Sc.	1	1	0
Rev. S. Bache	1	0	0
Francis Galton, M.A., F.R.S.	1	0	0
J. A. Fussell	0	10	6
Miss Alice Gore	0	10	6
Mrs. George Gore	0	10	6
J. B. Thorne	0	10	6

PRIESTLEY'S STATUE.

THE erection of the statue of Joseph Priestley, in one of our most public places, will ever be counted as one of the real honours of our town. A few self styled Christians, who look back on the Riots of 1791 with a secret wish that such summary treatment of theological and political heretics could be restored now, and who forget the precepts of forgiveness of injuries and repentance of sins, may mourn the day when such a statue is unveiled. The intelligent, the thoughtful, the hopeful, will see Priestley's statue with very different eyes. It marks a score of changes in the spirit and taste and temper of our town. It shows that now, at any rate, we have some love of art. It shows that we have read the progress of science and the history of our own town. It shows that we have learned to forget the fire and fury of the troublous days, and to honour a benefactor of mankind, although "our fathers were his foes." It shows that we are coming to see that a man may be a great genius and a good citizen whatever his creed. It shows that we are beginning to honour the arts of peace, for, while our statues began with Nelson, we have more highly honoured Attwood and Peel, and Sturge and Watt.

Priestley, the philosopher, the discoverer, and not Priestley the preacher, is now to receive public honour in our town. Even the Unitarians, who, with a cold-blooded indifference to the local cradle of their sect, sold Priestley's chapel to the Papists, have frankly and honourably joined in this public tribute to the pre-eminence of Priestley in the world of science. The "dead statue" is full of life. The "marble man" recals Priestley's genius and fame. The very presence of the man in the midst of our busy town, which his discoveries have enriched, is a new glory to the place. Even the most thoughtless passer-by will be tempted to ask who Priestley was, and what he is doing, and why his name and memory are so honoured here? Because he was one of the most famous discoverers of his own or any age. Because men of science rank his discovery of oxygen, and his detection of the subtle laws which harmonize animal and vegetable life, and give a new glory to the mysteries of creation, as worthy to be named with Newton's demonstration of the law of gravitation, or Harvey's discovery of the circulation of the blood. Because he was a true philosopher, humble, patient, hopeful, careful, honourable, generous, frank, honest, self-denying, and gave up what might have given him a princely fortune to the free use of the world. Because, wherever his name is known—in the laboratories of Europe, in the scientific colleges of the United States, wherever chemical science is followed, wherever electricity is known, wherever physiology is studied, the name of Joseph Priestley is honoured as a "household word," and his countless contributions to almost every department of science have secured him an undying fame.

Our own town owes his memory a more special honour as some reparation for the wrong done to him when in one of the furious outbursts of mistaken zeal and brutal bigotry, Birmingham was disgraced by the burning of his books, the destruction of his apparatus, and the utter ruin of the records of discoveries which would have enriched mankind. To revive the memory of those troublous days would have been an error of taste, so the promoters of the Priestley Statue have very wisely honoured, in this noble statue, only the man of science—the benefactor of the world. The committee has made no reference and no appeal on the theological tenets or the political creed of Priestley, and so men of science in all parts of the world, and men of varied opinions, have united to honour the memory of the man who lived amongst us nearly eleven years a pure and blameless life. Many amongst us, however, can never fail to feel that the silent statue of the Father of Pneumatic Chemistry, the patient, thoughtful, true philosopher, calmly making his greatest discovery, and absorbed in his work, while the busy crowd flows by, form a late but public penance for the sins of our fathers when in the fierce contests of that time, the true principles of civil and religious liberty were little understood. Thanks to the martyr-spirit of Priestley and his contemporary patriots the good fight was fought, and the victory won, and now the war is over and its traces are lost in the progress of science, the advancement of education, and the general improvement of the people, all can forget the fury of the conflict, and rejoice in the arts of peace.

A DEFENCE OF THE PARSONS.

AN attack has been made upon some of the clerical members of the School Board which ought to be properly met. There is in Birmingham an absence of reverence for pious people which deserves rebuke. A refutation of the present charge may serve also as a warning to the profane folks who will not take the word of a clergyman as conclusive, but interpose impertinent enquiry and examination into what he says, as though he were no better than a layman.

The accusation is simple as well as astonishing; it is that of making a grave mis-statement in the most formal manner, and through the most influential medium to Parliament and to the country. There was a fine gradation of agency. A Rector told a member of Parliament, the member told an ex-Cabinet Minister, and the ex-Minister told the House of Commons, the following interesting tale:—That a poor widow wished to send her child to the Rector's school, but was unable to pay the fees; that whilst the old majority of the School Board were in power the fees were paid to the satisfaction of the Rector and the widow; that when the new majority came in the fees were stopped and the poor widow—dear to the imagination of Dr. Burges—was fined because she objected to send her child to any school where it could not have proper religious teaching, and that the said Rector discovered these interesting circumstances in the course of his ordinary pastoral

THE NEW DEAN OF WORCESTER.

VALEDICTORY.

SCENE.—St. Philip's Churchyard.

Jacob.—Good morning honourable and reverend Dean of Worcester.

The Dean.—Oh, good morning, worthy patriarch.

Jacob.—Well you see, York, though "promotion cometh not from the east, or from the west, from the north, or from the south," it does come from a Conservative Ministry.

The Dean.—Well, I cannot deny that I have received something like proper recognition at last.

Jacob.—Yes, and I have to congratulate you upon your new appointment. The Tory Government are supposed to have brought upon us all sorts of ills, including long continued dry weather, bad trade, reduced revenue, increased expenses, but they have at least done something worthy of commendation in giving you an excellent appointment at Worcester. When do you go—soon, I suppose?

The Dean.—Well, I have been thinking—

Jacob.—Indeed. Ah, I suppose it must have cost you serious thought. Breaking up old connections, eh?

The Dean.—It has occurred to me—

Jacob.—I have no doubt it has. It must be a grief to go and leave St. Philip's when the Churchyard was never in better order.

The Dean.—Just so.

Jacob.—And the Church never so well attended.

The Dean.—But you see, sir, I don't think it will be—

Jacob.—Exactly. And I am not at all certain it will be so well attended when you are gone. What a blow it will be to your flock!

The Dean.—But I hope to be able to manage—

Jacob.—To assuage their grief, possibly. But what will poor Mr. Gutteridge do?

The Dean.—Ah!

Jacob.—Or the members of his family?

The Dean.—Ah!

Jacob.—Still, a dean's stall at Worcester is not to be refused; and though it must take you from Birmingham—

The Dean.—I scarcely see—

Jacob.—Nor do I. I scarcely see how you could be expected to decline an appointment, though it involves your giving up a sphere of usefulness in a large and important town.

The Dean.—But I—

Jacob.—Worcester, however, is not a disagreeable place to live in, I think.

The Dean.—But I fancy—

Jacob.—There 's a fine cathedral, and a noble river.

The Dean.—But still I think—

Jacob.—Good county society, and lovely scenery. It's worth leaving Birmingham for on the whole.

The Dean.—But sir, I—

Jacob.—And I think you were perfectly justified in accepting a post, although it involves saying farewell to—

The Dean.—I don't know though—

Jacob.—But what you will come and see us occasionally. Well, I hope so.

The Dean.—I'm afraid, sir, you scarcely understand—

Jacob.—O yes, I do. It is hard parting with old and familiar friends. Still, if you must go, you must, so take my good wishes with you; and when you come to Birmingham—

The Dean.—Oh, I haven't—

Jacob.—Haven't promised to come to see anybody at present. Well then, promise to give me a call at the Bell Chamber, and tell me how you like Worcester. We have had our little differences, but we ought to forget all those at a time of parting. So good bye, York, I mean reverend dean, health and joy be with you. [*Exit* Jacob.

The Dean.—But Mr. Jacob, Sir, Mr. Jacob. Why he's gone. I haven't made him understand.

ENDEAVOURS AT ACCURATE QUOTATION.

By a General Reader.

I.

Chickens, like curses, go out to roast.

II.

The shorn wind blows cold upon the lamb.

III.

How thankless than a tooth it is, to have a sharper child.

IV.

How doth the little busy bee
Gather each shining flower;
And pick up money every day,
Improving hour by hour.

V.

Good night, good night,
Parting is such sweet sorrow,
That I shall say good night again to-morrow.

VI.

Little pigeons have got great ears.

VII.

Half a loaf is as good as brown bread.

CONCERNING PRIESTLEY.

SCENE.—THE RIVER STYX.

[CHARON *waiting with his boat at the ferry.*]

CHARON.—Any more going on?

[*Enter two passengers from England, hurriedly.* CHARON *unmoors his boat and starts to cross the River.*]

CHARON.—What's the latest news?

1ST PASS.—O, nothing particular. Left very warm weather behind us whatever we may be coming to.

2ND PASS.—All owing to the Conservative Government, people say.

CHARON.—No news of any sort then of interest?

1ST. PASS.—O, yes; there have been a few waterspouts, thunderstorms, earthquakes, and the Liverpool landing stage has been burnt down.

CHARON *(dropping his oars)*.—Good gracious! How ever will they manage to ferry the river. Nobody killed I suppose? At least I haven't had many extra passengers lately.

2ND PASS.—O, wait a bit; you'll have business enough, by and by. Parliament's breaking up directly. Everybody will be on the travel, and no end of accidents are expected by rail and sea, boating, bathing, and Alpine climbing.

CHARON.—Ah, that sounds well. Anything else stirring?

1ST. PASS.—The parsons have been sat upon in Parliament. Bessemer has initiated a new anti-sea-sick steamboat—

2ND PASS.—I wish they'd have one across this nasty river. I don't feel very well.

1ST. PASS.—Some large buildings are being erected, regardless of expense or beauty. A statue has just been erected at Bedford to Tinker Bunyan, and another to Priestley is to be uncovered to-morrow at Birmingham.

[Further information is cut short by the arrival of the boat on the other side of the river, where crowds of anxious faces are waiting the latest news.]

SCENE.—A SECLUDED NOOK IN HADES.

[MR. KENTISH *and* MR. HUGH HUTTON, *sitting apart, talking.*]

MR. KENTISH.—What's this they say, a statue to Dr Priestley?

Mr. HUTTON.—Yes, and in Birmingham too.

Mr. KENTISH.—People all gone mad I should say.

Mr. HUTTON.—When he was alive they wouldn't have given him a stone, I know.

Mr. KENTISH.—They might, but I fear it would have been at his head.

Mr. HUTTON.—I think it's rather mean to erect a statue to one Unitarian preacher and not to another.

Mr. KENTISH.—Exactly, and he was not a better Unitarian than others we could mention.

Mr. HUTTON.—And his chapel wasn't any better attended than others that could be named.

Mr. KENTISH.—It's true they did him an injury by breaking up all his pots and pans, and burning his scientific books.

Mr. HUTTON.—But this only shows a Unitarian minister shouldn't meddle with science; I never did.

Mr. KENTISH.—Of course I've very great respect for Priestley, I ought to have, he was my predecessor. I succeeded him in the glorious temple in New Meeting Street.

[*Enter* SIR ISAAC NEWTON, *who is strolling by.*]

Mr. HUTTON.—Heard the latest news Newton?

NEWTON.—No, what is it?

Mr. KENTISH.—Why they are going to put up a statue at Birmingham to your friend Priestley.

NEWTON.—And a very proper thing too.

Mr. HUTTON.—Of course it's quite proper, but there have been other Unitarian parsons in Birmingham besides Priestley, I fancy.

NEWTON.—Exactly, but you wouldn't have three Unitarian statues in one town surely; I should imagine that would be slightly too Trinitarian to suit your tastes.

BOTH.—Yes, we didn't think of that.

NEWTON.—Besides, let me tell you, this statue isn't being erected by the Unitarians. The monument, I hear, wasn't started by the Unitarians, and it isn't being erected to Priestley as a Unitarian, but as a man of science.

MR. HUTTON.—I suppose he *was* good at science.

NEWTON.—He discovered oxygen.

MR. KENTISH.—Dear me! But, I suppose, people could live without oxygen.

MR. HUTTON.—Well, I fancy, at any rate, they did live before he discovered it.

NEWTON.—Peace. Don't talk nonsense. Here comes Priestley.

[*Enter* DR. PRIESTLEY.]

NEWTON.—More honour for you. They are going to set you up again in stone.

PRIESTLEY.—Indeed. Where?

NEWTON.—In Birmingham.

PRIESTLEY.—That's a town I have tried to forget. They fired my house, destroyed my scientific tools, burned my books, and, what's more, manuscripts which were the labour of years.

NEWTON.—Now they repent, and to-morrow the town that drove you from its walls, will honour you in marble. Be there in spirit to see what they have done, and hear what they have to say. [*Scene closes.*]

SCENE III.—AS BEFORE, TWO DAYS LATER.

NEWTON.—Welcome back, Priestley!

PRIESTLEY.—Right glad to return, I assure you.

NEWTON.—Don't you like that Birmingham, then, or your new statue?

PRIESTLEY.—O, the statue is all right, except that they have put me front of a hideous church, and almost face to face with an ugly black fellow, labeled Peel.

CHIPS FROM THE "POST."

WANTED, a good, steady Pushing Hand for the Fancy Dress Department. Must be a good window dresser.—Apply to B. Love, Walsall.

Take care he doesn't push his hand through the window my B. Love'd.

A Lively and experienced Man is open for an Engagement to represent a first-class house, in Cardiff or South Wales.

A Pushing Young Man will shortly be open to an Engagement as Town Traveller and Book-keeper, or to take occasional journeys.—Address, Daily Post.

Here are two more of them! They're always "Open to Engagements," but the "breach of promises" compel them "to take occasional journeys."

A Very respectable Lady, good education, gay temper, wishes to find a position near a sick person.

If your pushing and lively young men get ill, here's a delightful nurse of a "gay temper" to "find a position near" them.

SKELETON Gig, nearly new, suitable for a Medical gentleman.—Apply, Lionel street.

Ah! my pushing friends, beware of the "Medical Gentleman" who purchases this "Skeleton Gig," never take a drive with him.

COOK (good), in town, job, dinner, £25 and all found; job, 10s. 6d. a week; dinners, from 5s. Jews objected to.

Let me recommend you, au contraire, this "Good Cook," with dinners from 5s.," and "all found." I don't wonder at "Jews being objected to," for if you've much to do with them, it's little cooking you'll want, you pig!

GENTLEMAN, well known to every Merchant and Manufacturer in Birmingham, Walsall, Wolverhampton, and district, wishes to represent a house or Houses, in the Rope and Twine and the Paper Trades. —Address Tree, Moseley Road, Birmingham,

Hang it! what does this universalist want? How is a house in the "Rope Trade" to be "represented?" Up a "Tree?"

MISSING from her home, in Yorkshire, since Wednesday, the 8th of November, a YOUNG MARRIED LADY, age 26, tall, slender, dark eyes and hair, which she wears crimped.

No wonder if the "Young Married Lady" "wears her dark eyes crimped," that she has not been able to find her way home.

BUTLER in a quiet family. Over four years' town character; preceded by two sevens.

PARLOURMAID. Tall. Experienced. Wages, £20, all found. Would not object to take infirm lady or gentleman.

NURSE to walking children. Age, 29. Wages, £18 to £20, and all found.

NURSEMAID WANTED. No Baby.

COOK in a gentleman's family. A young woman. Understands German, French, and English cooking, and speaks also.

Do you want servants? Here's a batch. Quite a procession. A Butler "preceded by two Sevens," *i. e.* fourteen. Are you "infirm?" a Parlourmaid "would not object to take you." Are you inclined to be peripatetic? a "Nurse" is ready, and a Nursemaid (sinecure we presume) where there is "no baby." "Finally, my Brethren," there's a Polyglot Cook, who is not dumb, but "speaks also."

LAW.—The Advertiser wishes to meet with a Gentleman to Finish him.—Address Daily Post.

Oh, Law! There'll be no difficulty here. Those who meet "with a Gentleman" in the Law, find it does not take long "to *finish* them."

REPARATION.

It was well to be Doctor Priestley then,
When he proved the existence of oxygen;
It was good to be Priestley none the less,
When he suffered for truth and manliness.

The martyr's crown and the martyr's fame
Are reserved to no sect, nor creed, nor name,
They are theirs, to what race or what age they belong,
Who for speaking the truth have suffered wrong.

So let Birmingham people do honour to-day,
To the man whom their fathers sought to slay,
To the patient student of Nature's laws,
To the noble martyr in freedom's cause.

And set up his marble image high,
In the public square where men go by,
On his grave our monument may not stand,
For we sent him to die in a distant land.

"I send you blessings for curses," he said,
When they burnt his old home over his head;
We may win a share of that blessing at last,
When we strive to repair the bitter past.

Repair it by honouring bold good men,
Who love Truth now as he loved it then;
For free thought and free speech must to all belong
Where men would be noble or nations strong.

1774. ---- 1874.

Centennial of Chemistry.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Friday, July 31st, 1874.

MORNING.

Organization of the meeting at the School House at 9 A. M.

Address of Welcome by Col. David Taggart, of Northumberland, Pa.

Reply by the President of the meeting.

Music.

Appointment of Committees, Reading of Letters and general business.

A sketch of the Life and Labors of Dr. Joseph Priestley, by Prof. Henry H. Croft, of Toronto, Canada.

Music.

On adjourning the Chemists will visit the Priestley Mansion, where they will be photographed, (weather permitting.)

AFTERNOON.

Meeting at 2 P. M. at the School House.

A Review of the Century's Progress in Theoretical Chemistry, by Professor T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, Mass.

A Review of the Century's Progress in Industrial Chemistry, by Professor J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky.

At 6 P. M. the assembly will meet in the Park and afterwards proceed to Dr. Priestley's Grave, where an address will be delivered by Professor Joseph Henry, of Washington, D. C.

Saturday, August 1st, 1874.

"OXYGEN DAY."

Meeting at the School House at 9 A. M.

Music.

An Essay on American Contributions to Chemistry by Professor Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Conn.

Sundry Addresses.

Music.

At 3 P. M. an Excursion will be made to the summit of Blue Hill, whence is a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

N. B.—A Loan Exhibition for displaying apparatus, books, manuscripts, etc., belonging to Dr. Priestley, and other objects illustrating the history of Chemistry, will be open to the public on FRIDAY and SATURDAY from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. It is located in the old banking room in the house of Mr. Joseph Bird.

By Order of the Committee.

Centennial of Chemistry

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

MUSIC.

Prayer by the President of the Meeting.

Address of Welcome by Chr. Diehl, President of Northumberland, Pa.

Address by the President of the Meeting.

Music.

Historical Sketch of the Origin and Growth of Chemical Science. Benjamin Silliman.

Music.

Address by the Hon. Joseph Priestley, LL.D., on the Present Condition of Chemical Science.

Music.

Address by Prof. Antoine Laurent Lavoisier, on the Nomenclature of Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Humphry Davy, on the Safety Lamp.

Music.

Address by Prof. Jöns Jacob Berzelius, on the Progress of Chemical Discovery.

Music.

Address by Prof. Michael Faraday, on the Relations of Chemistry to Electricity.

Music.

Address by Prof. Justus Liebig, on the Progress of Organic Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Friedrich Wöhler, on the Present Condition of Chemical Science.

Music.

Address by Prof. Thomas Graham, on the Progress of Molecular Philosophy.

Music.

Address by Prof. Jean Baptiste André Dumas, on the Philosophy of Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Henri Victor Regnault, on the Progress of Physical Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Robert Wilhelm Bunsen, on the Methods of Chemical Analysis.

Music.

Address by Prof. Stanislao Cannizzaro, on the Progress of Theoretical Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Alexander William Williamson, on the Philosophy of Chemical Combination.

Music.

Address by Prof. Rudolph Clausius, on the Application of Science to the Steam Engine and its Influence upon Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. James Prescott Joule, on Some Thermal Effects of Electricity.

Music.

Address by Prof. William Odling, on the Recent Progress of Inorganic Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Hermann Kolbe, on the Present Position of Organic Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Edward Frankland, on the Doctrine of Chemical Combination and Its Application to Modern Investigations.

Music.

Address by Prof. Dmitri Mendeleeff, on the Periodic Law of the Chemical Elements.

Music.

Address by Prof. Lothar Meyer, on the Modern Theories of Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Henry Enfield Roscoe, on the Discovery and Isolation of Vanadium and Its Position in the Series.

Music.

Address by Prof. Albert Ladenburg, on the Development of the Periodic System.

Music.

Address by Prof. Lord Kelvin, on Clerk Maxwell's Work and Influence.

Music.

Address by Prof. Josiah Willard Gibbs, on the Equilibrium of Heterogeneous Substances.

Music.

Address by Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, on Chemistry and Energy.

Music.

Address by Prof. Svante August Arrhenius, on Recent Applications of the Theory of Electrolytic Dissociation.

Music.

Address by Prof. Ira Remsen, on the Present Condition of Organic Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald, on the Scientific Foundations of Analytical Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Walther Nernst, on the Present Position of the Study of Affinity.

Music.

Address by Prof. Henry Louis Le Chatelier, on the Applications of General Principles of Chemical Equilibrium.

Music.

Address by Prof. Theodore William Richards, on Modern Work in Chemical Science.

Music.

Address by Prof. Svante August Arrhenius, on Recent Progress in Physical Chemistry.

Music.

Address by Prof. Henry Louis Le Chatelier, on Researches on Explosive Reactions and Their Application to the Measure of Specific Heats at High Temperatures.

Music.

Address by Prof. Theodore William Richards, on Present Relations of Chemistry and Physics.

Music.

Address by Prof. Walther Nernst, on Some Thermal Effects Connected with Electricity

1774--Centennial of Chemistry--1874.

TO THE CHEMISTS OF AMERICA.

The year 1774 was rendered memorable by the discovery of Oxygen by Joseph Priestley, by researches on Chlorine by Scheele, and by important investigations undertaken by Lavoisier, which eventually led to the overthrow of the phlogistic hypothesis; the most important link in the chain having been contributed on the First of August, 1774, by Dr. Priestley.

The one hundredth anniversary of Priestley's brilliant discovery now drawing rapidly near is worthy of a commemorative ceremonial, and the fact that this illustrious man spent the last years of his fruitful life in this country, renders the recognition of his work by American Chemists peculiarly appropriate.

A re-union of American Chemists for mutual exchange of ideas and observations would, it is believed, foster a feeling of fraternity among us, and is considered by the undersigned eminently desirable. The approaching centennial affords a fitting occasion for such a gathering. We therefore invite the Chemists of America, to meet at Northumberland, Pennsylvania, where Priestley lies entombed, on the 31st of July, 1874, to celebrate by appropriate exercises this memorable epoch in the history of chemistry.

Signed,

GEORGE F. BARKER, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
FREDERICK A. P BARNARD, Columbia College, New York.
JAMES C. BOOTH, United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
GEORGE J. BRUSH, Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut
GEORGE C. CALDWELL, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
CHARLES F. CHANDLER, School of Mines, Columbia College, New York.
WILLLIAM H. CHANDLER, Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania.
JOSIAH P. COOKE, JR., Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
HENRY H. CROFT, University College, Toronto, Canada.
SILAS H. DOUGLAS, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
HENRY DRAPER, University of the City of New York.
JOHN C. DRAPER, College of the City of New York.
JOHN W. DRAPER, University of the City of New York.
FREDERICK A. GENTH, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
WOLCOTT GIBBS, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
CHARLES A. GOESSMANN, Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, Massachusetts.
S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Boston, Massachusetts.
BENJAMIN S. HEDRICK, Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
JOSEPH HENRY, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.
EUGENE W. HILGARD, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
EBEN N. HORSFORD, Cambridge, Massachusetts
T STERRY HUNT, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts.
SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut.
CHARLES A. JOY, Columbia College, New York.
H. L. KENDRICK, United States Military Academy, West Point, New York.
ALBERT R. LEEDS, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey.
ABRAM LITTON, St. Louis Medical College, St. Louis, Missouri.
JOHN W. MALLET, University of Virginia, Virginia.
HENRY MORTON, Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey.
HENRY B NASON, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York.
JOHN M. ORDWAY, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, Massachusetts.
IRA REMSEN, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts.
ROBERT E. ROGERS, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
CHARLES A. SEELEY, New York City.
BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, Louisville, Kentucky.
HENRY WURTZ, Hoboken, New Jersey.

Communications should be sent to

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON,
Chairman of the General Committee,
School of Mines, Columbia College, New York.

CIRCULAR FROM THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Northumberland is situated at the junction of the North and West Branches of the Susquehanna River, about sixty miles north of Harrisburg. The scenery in this region, always picturesque, is at this point exceedingly beautiful, and those visiting Northumberland will be fully repaid by the beauties of Nature alone. A short distance from the town, in a hillside cemetery, charmingly located, lie the remains of JOSEPH PRIESTLEY; the house he built, and in which he died, is in perfect preservation; many relics of him are found in the town; here, too, dwell his descendants, who honor and revere his name. These and other considerations influenced a majority of the Committee to call the meeting at Northumberland; here, then, let those gather who are willing to pay a tribute to the memory of the good and great man who laid the corner-stone of chemical science.

The memorial exercises have not been definitely arranged; but it is expected that they will include—

I. An Address by Professor JOSEPH HENRY.

II. A Sketch of the Life and Labors of Joseph Priestley, by Professor HENRY H. CROFT.

III. A Review of the Century's Progress in Theoretical Chemistry, by Professor T. STERRY HUNT.

IV. A Review of the Century's Progress in Industrial Chemistry, by Professor J. LAWRENCE SMITH.

V. An Essay on American Contributions to Chemistry, by Professor BENJAMIN SILLIMAN.

Detailed programmes of the exercises will be in readiness for distribution at the meeting.

In order to add to the interest of the occasion, a Loan Exhibition will take place during the meeting for displaying apparatus, books, manuscripts, etc., belonging to Dr. Priestley, or other objects illustrating the history of chemistry. Gentlemen receiving this circular are earnestly requested to contribute anything in their possession appropriate to this Loan Exhibition.

In order to assist the Local Committee in arranging accommodations, those planning to attend the meeting are requested to send their names to Dr. ROBERT B. MCCAY, Secretary of the Local Committee, Northumberland, Pennsylvania; also to indicate whether accompanied by ladies, and how many.

Gentlemen should reach Northumberland on the evening of July 30th; on arriving, they are requested to report to Dr. ROBERT B. MCCAY, at the headquarters of the Local Committee.

Hotel accommodations in Northumberland, and Sunbury, two miles distant, are ample. Price, two dollars per day. A large number will also be entertained by the hospitable residents of Northumberland.

Northumberland lies on the Northern Central Railroad of Pennsylvania, which connects at Elmira with the Erie Railroad, and at Harrisburg with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; it is therefore accessible from all points. Trains leave New York at 9 A. M., by the New Jersey Central, via Easton and Reading, and at 9:30 A. M., by the Pennsylvania Railroad, via Philadelphia; both connecting at Harrisburg with a train reaching Northumberland at 7:10 P. M. It may also be reached from the east by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, via Scranton. Those preferring night travel will find trains to accommodate them.

☞ Parties traveling from the east can obtain excursion tickets on presentation of this circular at the offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 526 Broadway, New York. The tickets will be issued at the reduced price of $8.50 for the round trip, and will be good from July 25th to August 10th. The price of round trip tickets from Philadelphia will be $6.55.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH PRIESTLEY, M. D., Chairman.
ROBERT B. MCCAY, M. D., Secretary.

REV. C. G. ADAMS,
JOSEPH BIRD,
J. H. JENKINS,
WILLIAM G. GREENOUGH, (Sunbury,)
SIMON RANDALL.
G. R. VANALLEN.
} Executive Committee.

REV. E. E. BERRY,
REV. H. D. CATLIN,
JOHN T. COLT,
JAMES G. DIEFFENBACHER,
WILLIAM EVERARD,
REV. HORATIO H. HEWITT,
REV. JAMES HUNTER,
REUBEN JOHNSON,
J. S. MOURER, M. D.,
M. B. PRIESTLEY,
DAVID REIMER,
COL. DAVID TAGGART,
M. J. D. WITHINGTON,

FREDERICK BURKENBINE,
D. M. BRAUTIGAM,
J. W. COOK,
A. E. KAPP
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM T. FORSYTH,
ALFRED HAWLEY,
C. LENKER,
REV. A. D. MOORE,
A. G. POSTLETHWAIT,
ANTHONY C. SIMPSON,
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
CORNELIUS G. VANALLEN.

1774. # Centennial of Chemistry. 1874.

MEETING HELD AT NORTHUMBERLAND, PA., JULY 31st, AND AUGUST 1st, 1874.

EXTRACT FROM MINUTES OF THE MEETING:

"On motion of Mr. Elwyn Waller, it was resolved that the balance in the hands of the Treasurer be expended for a suitable Photographic Album, and that all the gentlemen who placed their names on the Treasurer's list be requested to send their cartes de-visite to Dr. H. Carrington Bolton, School of Mines, Columbia College, New York. Also, their autographs on a separate piece of paper, to be inserted below their photographs.

The Memorial Album to be presented to Dr. Joseph Priestly and his family, to be preserved by them and their descendents until the meeting of the next Centennial of Chemistry in Northumberland, Pa., on the 1st of August, 1974."

Gentlemen receiving this circular are respectfully requested to act in accordance with this resolution. In order to insure uniformity, it is desirable that the cartes de-visite approximate to the size 63x107 millimeters, and that the autographs be written upon white paper not smaller than 40x100 millimeters.

The receipt of Photographs will be acknowledged by postal card.

H. CARRINGTON BOLTON,
School of Mines, Columbia College,
East 49th Street, New York.

SEPTEMBER 5th, 1874.

1774. 1874.

Centennial of Pneumatic Chemistry.

SUPPLEMENT TO

HUMPHREYS' PAINT AND OIL TRADE

AND WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1874.

CENTENNIAL OF CHEMISTRY

AT NORTHUMBERLAND, PA.

BY WILLIAM FALKE,

(Our Special Correspondent.)

Great and wonderful have been the strides of science since Dr. Priestley first plunged that little taper in his jar of gas a century ago. Indeed, many a dark corner has been illuminated by the torch of truth, that began to burn with increased splendor since that memorable day, August the 1st, 1774.

If we consider the improvements of modern date, we can well harmonize with the poet when he says:

"The good of ancient times let others state,
I think it lucky I was born so late."

Sydney Smith in his memoir gives us some practical information on progress, in the following "witty" terms: "It is of some importance at what period a man is born. A young man, alive at this period, hardly knows to what improvements of human life he has been introduced; and I would bring before his notice the following eighteen changes which have taken place in England since I first began to breathe in it the breath of life—a period amounting now to nearly seventy-three years. Gas was unknown. I groped about the streets of London in all but the utter darkness of a twinkling oil lamp, under the protection of watchmen in their grand climacteric, and exposed to every species of depredation and insult.

"I have been nine hours in sailing from Dover to Calais before the invention of steam. It took me nine hours to go from Taunton to Bath before the invention of railroads, and I now go in six hours from Taunton to London! In going from Taunton to Bath, I suffered between 10,000 and 11,000 severe contusions, before stone-breaking McAdam was born. I paid £15 in one year for repairs of carriage springs on the pavement of London; and now I glide without noise or fracture on wooden pavements.

"I can walk without the assistance of the police, from one end of London to the other, without molestation; or, if tired, get into a cheap and active cab, instead of those cottages on wheels, which the hackney coaches were at the beginning of my life.

"I had no umbrella! They were little used and very dear. There were no waterproof hats, and my hat has often been reduced by rains into its primitive pulp! I could not keep my small clothes into their proper places, for braces were unknown. If I had the gout there was no colchicum. If I was bilious, there was no calomel. If I was attacked by ague, there was no quinine. There were filthy coffee-houses, instead of elegant clubs.

"Game could not be bought. The corruption of Parliament, before Reform, infamous.

"There were no banks to receive the savings of the poor. The Poor Laws were gradually sapping the vitals of the country; and whatever miseries I suffered, I had no post to whisk my complaints for a single penny to the remotest corner of the empire; and yet, in spite of all these privations I lived on quietly, and am now ashamed that I was not more discontended, and utterly surprised that all these changes and inventions did not occur two centuries ago. I forgot to add, that as the baskets of stage coaches, in which luggage was then carried, had no springs, your clothes were rubbed all to pieces; and that when in the best society one-third of the gentlemen were always drunk."

In those early days, when gas-light was not yet introduced into England, and instead a "tallow-dip" was burned on each corner, in a "lamp-horn," which simply made darkness visible, a bell, known as the "Curfew Bell," was sounded at eight o'clock in the evening, which signaled the time when *every honest man must go to bed*, and *only* physicians were permitted to traverse the streets—fortunate creatures!

"Oft, on a plat of rising ground,
I hear the far-off Curfew sound."—*Milton.*

Longfellow has furnished us with a beautiful poem of the Curfew Bell, and pardon me for giving it a place here:

"Solemnly, mournfully, dealing its dole,
The Curfew bell is beginning to toll.
Cover the embers, and put out the light;
Toil comes with the morning, and rest with the night.

"Dark grow the windows, and quenched is the fire;
Sound fades into silence,—all footsteps retire.
No voice in the chambers, no sound in the hall!
Sleep and oblivion reign over all!

II.

"The book is completed, and closed like the day;
And the hand that has written it lays it away.
Dim grow its fancies, forgotten they lie;
Like coals in the ashes, they darken and die.

"Song sinks into silence, the story is told,
The windows are darkened, the hearth-stone cold.
Darker and darker the black shadows fall;
Sleep and oblivion reign over all."

To begin soon, for the sake of brevity, and state the object of this centennial celebration of chemical philosophy, I will venture to say that it is intended:

To compare the Past and Present
Beneath Time's flowing tide,
To compare the Past and Present,
Pleasantly, each side by side.

A few months ago Dr. Bolton, of Columbia College, School of Mines, considered carefully the approaching 1st of August, and his keen memory quickly connected with it the year 1774, which is a "*red letter day*" in the annals of chemistry.

This was the day (1st of Aug., 1774,) when chemistry, the then "ill managed" bantling, began to breathe a new atmosphere (oxygen), and commenced the struggle to emancipate itself from the "ill managed nursery" of the Alchemists. Rapidly its constitution began to improve, and its confused pulse made an effort to beat with less confusion and more regularity under the management of its new nurses, and soon began to exhibit the most hopeful symptoms of an infant which would be of considerable future importance.

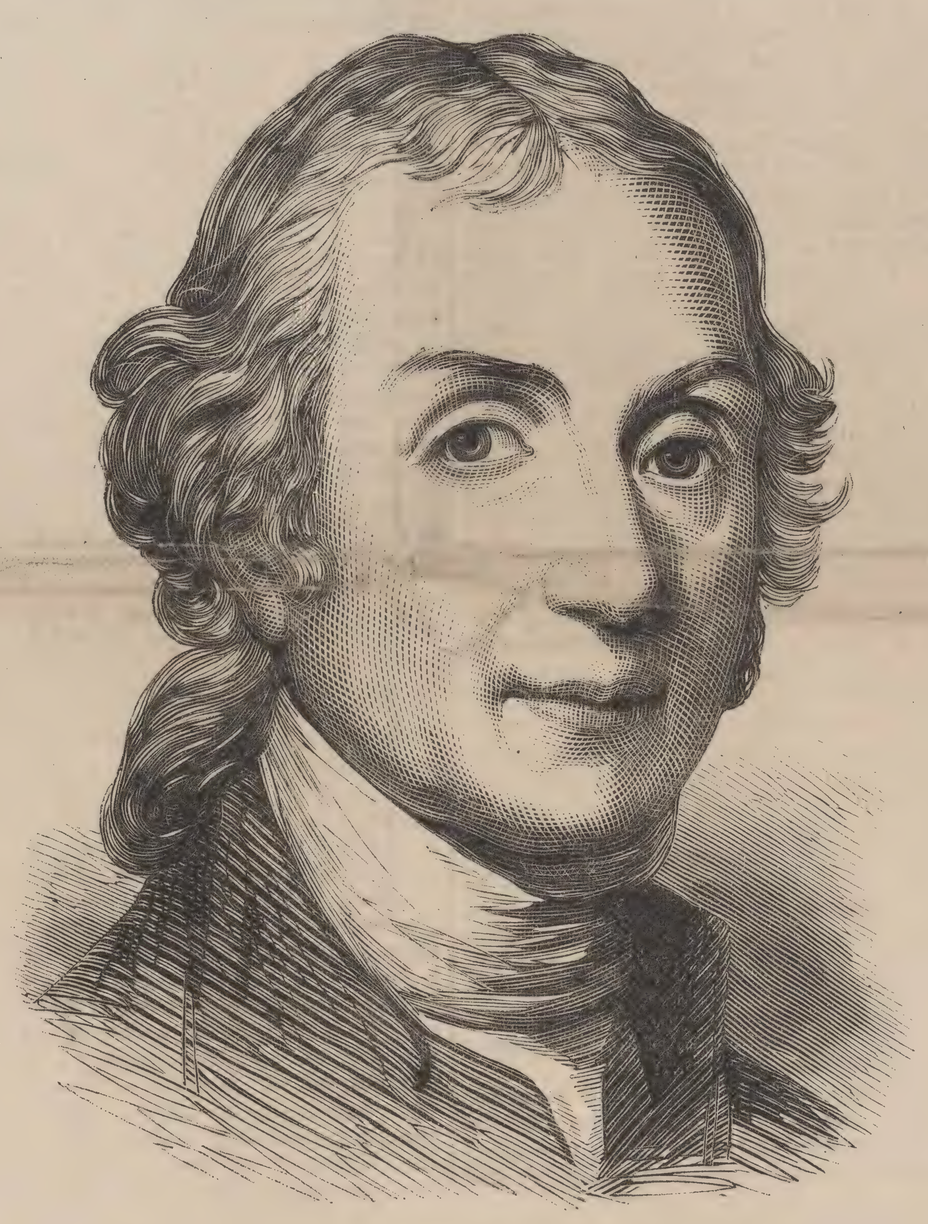
So powerful have been its acquisitions, and so great its advance to puberty, since its protracted gestation, that it now stands as the great foundation of modern science.

The 1st of August, 1774, was the day when oxygen, the most important element in nature, was discovered by Dr. Joseph Priestley, in England, and soon after by Scheele, of Sweden.

It was by the discovery of this most important and abundant element that the composition of air and water was determined.

Previous to this time, metaphysics was the ruling dogma among all learning. Every thing was guess-work, and accordingly vague and absurd. Since, however, we began to study the properties of elements, and began to compare them among themselves, a flood of light has been shed upon natural phenomena, and, indeed, I am sorry to remark that so few are aware of the importance of this great and important branch of physical science.

Medicine, in fact all science began to assume a different aspect; things that were mere absurd fancies vanished like darkness before the rising orb of day, and facts and actual experiments took the place of mere guess-work.



DR. JOSEPH PRIESTLEY.

OBJECT OF MEETING AT NORTHUMBERLAND.

As before stated, Dr. Bolton, member of Lyceum of Natural History of New York, called the attention of the chemical meeting of the Lyceum to the approaching 1st of August, and published a paper, entitled "Centennial of Chemistry," in the *American Chemist*. He requested chemists to suggest a place suitable for a meeting and celebration of this most important discovery of the last century, and to consider the wonderful progress made since 1774.

Among several letters sent to Dr. Bolton was one particularly interesting from a lady chemist—Rachael L. Bodley, Prof. of Chemistry in the Woman's College of Philadelphia. She suggested Northumberland as a very appropriate place, on account of the grave of Dr. Priestley being there, his collection of apparatus, his residence, and church which he used to preach in. The place being a beautiful one, the Lyceum came to the conclusion to give Northumberland the preference; and, indeed, so beautiful is this locality, that the greatest satisfaction exists among all those that are so fortunate as to be present on this delightful occasion.

Northumberland is beautifully situated on the banks of the Susquehanna river, and is skirted on all sides by large ridges of sand and limestone, which are covered hy a most beautiful and luxuriant vegetation. This evening the moon shines brilliantly over the verdurous ridges, and its reflection looks grand upon the pelucid surface of the river Susquehanna, as Prof. Tyndall said in one of his lectures: "The moon appears to us as if clothed in white samite, mystic, beautiful."

As the train arrived at Northumberland last Thursday evening every one seemed to be active and delighted. The first one my eye struck was Prof. Leeds, of the Stevens Institute, Hoboken, who paid the greatest attention to the new comers to make them comfortable.

The following is an accurate list of the members present:

C. S. Allen, Columbia College.
B. G. Amend, New York.
H. C. Bolton, Ph. D., Columbia College.
P. W. Bedford, New York.
J. L. Breese, New York.
A. A. Barneman.
C. F. Chandler, Ph. D., Columbia College.
W. H. Chandler, Ph. D., Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
H. W. Croft, University College, Toronto College, Canada.
J. B. Crowell, M. D., Presbyterian Hospital, N. Y.
E. J. Cox, Indianapolis, Ind.
F. W. Clark, Ph. D., Washington, D. C.
H. Coppee, LL. D., Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.
E. B. Cox, M. E., Gedo, Pa.
J. A. Church, M. E., New York.
C. H. Chandler, Antioch College, Ohio.
F. M. Drown, Ph. D., Lafayette College, Pa.
S. H. Douglass, Ph. D., Ann Arbor, Mich.
A. G. Day, New York.
W. W. Daniels, Madison, Wis.
A. H. Elliott, Ph. D., Baltimore, Md.
H. Endeman, Ph. D., New York.
J. Emery, Williamsport, Pa.
E. F. Fristoe, University of Washington, D. C.
P. Frazer, Ph. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
J. Fretwell.
W. Falke, New York.
Maill Green, M. D., Lafayette College, Washington, D. C.
A. H. Gallatin, M.D., Cooper Institute, N.Y.
S. A. Goldschmidt, M. E., Savannah, Ga.
J. H. Grove.
Eben Hunt, A. M., Chester, Pa.
E. M. Horsford, Cambridge, Mass.
F. Hoffman, Ph. D., New York.
F. S. Hunt, LL. D., Boston, Mass.
E. W. Hilgard, Ann Arbor, Mich.
A. C. Hale, Jersey City.
B. S. Hedrick, Washington, D. C.
E. J. Hallock, New York.
C. A. Joy, Ph. D., Columbia College, N. Y.
W. K. Kedzie, Manhattan State Agricultural College, Kansas.
R. C. Kedzie, Lansing, Mich.
R. S. Kenderdin, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.
R. A. Leeds, Ph. D., Steven's Institute, New Jersey.
W. G. Levison, Brooklyn, N. Y.
W.. Ives Malvern, New York.
J. W. Mallet, Ph. D., University of Virginia.
J. M. Maisch, College of Pharmacy, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. McFarland, Towanda, Pa.
S. G. Morrison, Williamsport, Pa.
H. B. Nason, Ph. D., Troy, N. Y.
J. W. Osborn, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Dr. T. R. Pynchion, Trinity College, Hartford, Ct.
J. P. Remington, Coll. of Pharm., Phila.
C. W. Roepper, Bethlehem, Pa.
Miss Ellen H. Swallow, B. S., Boston, Mass.
S. P. Sharples, Ph. D., Boston, Mass.
Benjamin Silliman, M. D., LL. D., Yale College, New Haven, Ct.
J. Laurence Smith, Ph. D., Louisville, Ky.
A. P. S. Stewart, Indust. University of Clinton, Mass.
Samuel St. John, M. D., College of Phys. and Surgs., N. Y.
C. A. Sniffin, New York.
H. G. Torrey, assayer, New York City.
Rev. Dr. Taft.
W. H. S. Thorburn, New York.
Dr. W. H. Taylor, Virginia.
T. W. Tustin.
T. H. Vander-Wyde, M. D., New York.
T. H. Wormley, Ph. D. LD. D., Columbus, Ohio.
C. G. Wheeler, Chicago.
A. W. Wright, University of Cincinnati.
E. Waller, E. M., Columbia College, N. Y.
E. L. Youmans, New York.

Many of the members were accompanied by the ladies of their families, who manifested considerable interest on the occasion.

This morning, Friday, July 31st, the first meeting took place at the school house at 9 A. M.

The room was filled to overflowing, over three hundred persons being present.

1774. 1874.

CENTENNIAL OF CHEMISTRY.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

Friday, July 31, 1874—Morning.—Organization of the meeting at the School House at 9 A M.

Address of Welcome by Col. David Taggart, of Northumberland, Pa.

Reply by the President of the meeting.

Music.

Appointment of Committees, Reading of Letters and general business.

A sketch of the Life and Labors of Dr. Joseph Priestley, by Prof. Henry H. Croft, of Toronto, Canada.

Music.

On adjourning the Chemists will visit the Priestley Mansion, where they will be photographed (weather permitting).

Afternoon.—Meeting at 2 P. M. at the School House.

A Review of the Century's Progress in Theoretical Chemistry, by Professor T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, Mass.

A Review of the Century's Progress in Industrial Chemistry, by Professor J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky.

6 P. M. the assembly will meet in the Park and afterwards proceed to Dr. Priestley's Grave, where an address will be delivered by Professor Joseph Henry, of Washington, D. C.

Saturday, August 1, 1874—"Oxygen day."

Meeting at the School House at 9 A. M.

Music.

An Essay on American Contributions to Chemistry by Professor Benjamin Silliman, of New Haven, Conn.

Sundry Addresses.

Music.

At 3 P. M. an excursion will be made to the summit of Blue Hill, whence is a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

N. B.—A Loan Exhibition for displaying apparatus, books, manuscripts, etc., belonging to Dr. Priestley, and other objects illustrating the history of Chemistry, will be open to the public on Friday and Saturday from 9 A. M. to 12 M., and 2 P. M. to 5 P. M. It is located in the old banking room in the house of Mr. Joseph Bird.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

Dr. Bolton was in the chair until the committee should report. Prof. C. F. Chandler, of Columbia College, was elected President; Prof. Albert R. Leeds, Secretary.

Prof. Leeds circulated a paper for all those interested to sign their name to, in order to give the members of the next centennial meeting (in 1974) an opportunity of reading the names of those present to-day!

Col. David Taggart, of Northumberland, gave an address of welcome, in which he spoke for the people of Northumberland, as greeting us with a most "sincere welcome to their hearts and homes."

Prof. Chandler made a reply, in which he thanked the people of Northumberland for their kind and hospitable reception to their visitors.

Then followed an address by Prof. Henry H. Croft, of Toronto, Canada, on the "Life and Labors of Dr. Joseph Priestley." After Prof. Croft finished his very interesting lecture, the following telegram was sent to Birmingham, England:

"The brother chemists at the grave of Priestley send greeting to their brother chemists at the unveiling of the statue of Priestley at his home in Birmingham."

To which the following reply was received:

"BIRMINGHAM, July 31, 1874.

"*To the American Chemists assembled at Northumberland, Pa.:*

"Our statue of Dr. Priestey will be unveiled to-morrow at Birmingham. Presented by the subscribers through Prof. Huxly, to the town and accepted by the mayor.

"We greet you as colleagues engaged in honoring the memory of a great and good man.

"THE CHEMISTS."

Prof. Horsford read some very interesting letters written by Dr. Priestley during the last years of his life; their contents conspicuously displayed the author's character and greatness of his mind. It sounded wonderful, on this particular occasion, to hear a passage in his letter where he informs his friend that it was "immaterial to him who read his letters." It is difficult to conceive or to fairly realize the disadvantages under which Dr. Priestley labored. Imagine him eighty years ago, out in Northumberland, studying chemistry and physics with the meagre apparatus of his day! Making brilliant discoveries, and no dealer in chemicals or apparatus within two or three hundred miles off! . . . It sounds very pitiful to hear Priestley complaining to his friend about the "great expense" of sending a letter to Washington.

A sense of wonder and astonishment came gradually over me when I beheld those instruments spread out before me with which this great man made such wonderful discoveries. At the same time they were the fruits of a frugal life.

At the present day, a chemist, if he desires to purchase some apparatus or chemicals for his investigations, can get on a street car, pay five cents, and stop at any of the large dealers in chemicals and purchase all he desires; or, if he can't obtain it here, he can have it sent from Europe to him in eight or ten days and can obtain pure chemicals. Now the emancipated scientific inquirer can carry on his investigations without hesitating for fear of being mobbed or having his house destroyed. But this was not the case with Priestley; he lived in an age which was different from ours. Living away out in Northumberland over seventy-five years ago, isolated, as it were, from any large city in which apparatus could be bought, and, if he could not obtain them here, he had to wait for about two or three months before their arrival from Europe.

Priestley, unlike our modern students, could not afford to throw away broken tubes, etc., but mended them as he best could under the circumstances. One small glass tube I noticed particularly among his apparatus at the residence of Mr. Bird. It was fractured in several places, and was carefully tied and luted together, so as to answer for?—Perhaps some great discovery.

Priestley was the son of a poor tradesman. His early manhood had been that of a village schoolmaster. He studied theology and subsequently became a Presbyterian clergyman, but this was only of short duration, as his spirit of inquiry was out of place when it came to a standstill.

He believed in nothing for "authority's sake," and he passed in succession through many different religious beliefs and four sects in all—Presbyterian, Armenian, Arian, Unitarian. The last was his belief until his death. It was not due to mental weakness or wild fancy that we find Dr. Priestley changing and going through with so many different sects, but rather a most strong desire on his part for truth.

He raged a religious war against "Atheists, Jews, Quakers, Deists, Arians, Methodists, Catholics, Calvinists and Episcopalians in the pages of over one hundred volumes. Besides this immense attack on the ignorant, he was accused of being in league with the seductive doctrines of the first French revolution.

Soon after this, the ignorant, who considered him as extremely dangerous, gathered around his dwelling in Birmingham and committed the same to the flames. He narrowly escaped with his life. He was ultimately expelled from his country, and, in his very old age, came to our shores to find rest and shelter, and "honor his God," where he died, eventually, with the greatest reverence.

After the morning session, the chemists visited the Priestley mansion where they were photographed by Mr. Loudy of Columbia College. During Friday afternoon a lecture was delivered by Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston, Mass., on the centuries progress in chemical theory, who said:

The latter part of the eighteenth century was characterized by wonderful chemical activity. Priestley performed his experiment in the following manner, which led to his discovery of oxygen gas:

A glass vessel was filled with quicksilver and then inverted into a basin of the same material; a small quantity of red precipitate of quicksilver, which, being lighter than the quicksilver in the jar, was introduced and floated on top of the mercury in the tube, the end of which was sealed up. Heat was applied to the red precipitate by means of a burning lens, and Priestley says: "I presently found that air was expelled from it very rapidly. Having got about three or four times as much as the bulk of my materials, I admitted water into it, and found that it was not imbibed by it. But what surprised me more than I can well express, was that a candle burns in this air with a remarkable vigorous flame, very much like that enlarged flame with which a candle burns in nitrous air, exposed to iron or lime of sulphur (*i. e.*, laughing-gas); but as I had got nothing like this remarkable appearance from any kind of air besides this peculiar modification of nitrous air, and I knew no nitrous acid was used in the preparation of mercurious calcinatus, I was utterly at a loss how to account for it."

Priestley, in accordance with the Phlogitic theory of Stahe, called his new air "Dephlogisticated air." However, it was not the first gas discovered, for he made himself acquainted with the properties of nitrous air, or laughing-gas. Dr. Black had discovered the proportions of carbonic acid or "fixed air;" and the behavior of "inflammable air," or hydrogen, had been studied long before by Cavendish in the year 1766. Oxygen, nevertheless, was the starting point of a new system of chemistry. Soon after this, the philosophers Watts and Cavendish followed up the experiments of Priestley, and determined the chemical composition of water, which was the second great step into the sunshine of chemistry.

The properties of air and water being accurately determined, "experiment, reason and analogy" have done the rest, and in about ninety years of indefatigable labor brought the science to its present grand and wonderful position, and, not to be too limited in my remarks, I must add, that all the other sister sciences advanced with it arm in arm to the abode of truth and sunshine.

Chemistry is not separated by a strong line of demarkation from the other sciences, but pre-eminently corrolated to them, being, as it were, some of the meshes of the great web of nature.

Black, Cavendish, Wate, Priestley, Bergman and Scheele were the laborers in the dawn of chemistry. Lavoisier stands as one of the most accurate and brilliant investigators of his age; he persued his researches in France at the same time that Priestley and Cavendish were engaged in England. He possessed a wonderful power of generalization, and great acuteness in distinguishing between the essential and the accidental phenomena which came before him in his accurate repetition of the experiments of others, which gave him great distinction. Lavoisier was the first to point out the elementary nature of the metals and show clearly the nature of the metallic oxides, and the constitution of a great many salts.

He was also the reviser of the nomenclature, which stands until the present day, being on a sound and philosophical basis.

The balance was his great hand-mate, his constant argument and his infallible guide. He was the first to employ *quantilation research* in his experiments, which led him on brilliantly through his career, so that we can well call him the "Nestor of Chemistry."

Lavoisier perished in the horrible French Revolution on the 8th day of May, 1794.

Among the list of good and great men stand Wenzel, Richter, Dalton, Sir Humphrey Davey, Dr. Wollaston, and above all others that name which is a household word, Berzelius! He is justly called the patriarch of analytical chemistry.

At 6 P. M. the savants, accompanied by most of the people of Northumberland, proceeded to the grave of Dr. Preistley, where an address was delivered by Professor Coppee, of Lehigh University, instead of Professor Joseph Henry, of Washington, D. C., who was detained by temporary illness from celebrating the centennial of chemistry.

The scene at the grave was the most impressive and pathetic spectacle that I ever witnessed. It was about 7 P. M. when the band of pilgrims had assembled around the grave of the great man, to whom the world is so greatly indebted for his indefatigable labors. To make the aspect still more imposing and grand, the incandescent sun was setting most gorgeously in the Western horizon, and my mind grew giddy when I thought of the many sunsets that had occurred since that great man, whose ashes rest beneath me, made that great discovery which was the beginning of modern science.

I had fallen into a reverie for a few moments, when suddenly the deathly silence was broken by a most sweet and divine voice, which came from some one among the devotees, and gradually as the words began to ring in my ears more and more distinctly, I beheld Professor Coppee, a most benignant looking old gentleman, delivering the eulogy over the great Priestley.

My mind was filled with awe and admiration as I beheld the surroundings of his grave, that glances over the river Susquehanna, with the devout little band of savants that came here to commerate his useful and prolific life.

I again was overpowered by deep soliloquy and utterly overcome by emotion with the unusual occurrence of the day. I soon awoke from my dream and again heard the sweet voice that had before thrown me into my reflective monologue.

If Priestley could only know that the electricity and lightning, with which he used to play and study in his little laboratory, had been made use of in transmitting a message in commemoration of his useful life across the great Atlantic to Birmingham, where he once lived and made his great discovery, how greatly would he feel amazed at the gigantic strides of science since his day.

Priestley experienced little good from his great discoveries, for he opened the way for future investigators and accordingly the glory of his marvelous discoveries was not for him to see.

I here append a copy of the inscription engraved on Priestley's tombstone:

To
The Memory of the Revd. Dr. Joseph Priestley,
Who departed this life on the 6th Feb. 1804.
Anno Ætatis LXXI.

Return unto thy rest,
O, my soul, for the Lord
Hath dealt bountifully
With thee.
I will lay me down in peace,
And sleep till I awake in
The morning of the resurrection.

Next to Priestley, is the grave of his wife, on which the following inscription is placed:

In the Memory
of
Mary the wife of Dr. J. Priestly,
who died September 11th 1796.
In the 55th year of her age.

God shall wipe away all
tears from their eyes, and there
shall be no more death.
Neither shall there be any
more pain, for the former
things are past away.
Rev. xxi., 4.

At eight o'clock in the evening, Professor J. Lawrence Smith, of Louisville, Ky., read a review of the century's progress in industrial chemistry,

The lecture was exceedingly interesting, and the room was filled to overflowing. Over one hundred and fitfy ladies were present.

Dr. Smith gave a very graphic and instructive account of the various useful arts. He said the name of Priestley can hardly be mentioned without calling to mind that of Scheele, who discovered chlorine in the same year, 1774. The importance of chlorine in industrial chemistry is of importance second to no other gas. Passing over its uses in bleaching, the world is indebted to it for that unrivalled anæsthetic, chloroform. Its connection with the manufacture of cotton is of an importance scarcely to be estimated, and it would be perhaps under the mark to say that the $100,000,000 worth of cotton of the amount now annually cultivated, would be unavailable but for the use of chlorine. The manufacture of sulphuric acid was next alluded to, and its mode of manufacture described, and the improvements which have grown into this important branch of industry, as in 1838, when by the Neapolitan monopoly of sulphur the use of iron pyrites supplanted it, and when platinum vessels were substituted for the leaden receivers formerly used. So perfectly can pyrites now be burnt that not over 1 per cent. of sulphur clings to the residue. Sulphur has been used of late years for the manufacture of bisulphide of carbon, which is made by several manufacturers at a cost of less than five cents per pound and at the rate of half a ton per day. The strange uses to which this compound is applied, as to the extraction of delicate odors from flowers, etc., is one of the innumerable examples furnished of the rapid application of chemical substances to important use in the arts. Another great chemical process, that of Le Blanc, eighty-six years ago, for the production of soda from common salt, and a process which has never been improved upon, was described, and the history of Le Blanc's discovery adverted to. After endowing man with the inestimable blessings of cheap soda, this great discoverer ended his life in a hospital by his own hand, after his reason had fled. The chronology of the soda trade commences in 1790, when soda was made from the ashes of kelp. In 1792 Le Blanc's process was introduced into England, but as late as 1814 soda sold for $300 a ton. In 1823 it was sold for $90 a ton. In 1861 there were fifty works in Great Britain, making 5,000 tons per week, at the price of $22 per ton, and the number of men engaged in the manufacture of soda, exclusive of those engaged in mining the pyrites, etc., is 10,000.

A great deal of soda is manufactured in this country from cryolite obtained from Greenland. But a fact in the history of soda manufacture of peculiar interest to chemists is that the bicarbonate of ammonia process was used in 1873, during which year 5,000 tons were manufactured by that process. Cheap soda and potash have enabled the industrial chemist to manufacture soluble glass—an industry which was in operation as early as 1825, at the manufactory of Fuchs, in Munich. The famous Ransom process of making artificial stone is based upon the use of this compound. Chevreul's discoveries in the realms of organic chemistry were adverted to at length. A complete account of his labors was published in 1825. An important step in the progress of industrial chemistry was the manufacture of stearine, an industry of enormous dimensions at the present day. One of the most important elements in the success of this manufacture was the use of plaited wicks for candles. A second advance in this industry was the decomposition of fats by sulphuric acid, and later by the use of acidulated water or salt at a high pressure or temperature, by which fatty acids were obtained of very satisfactory quality. The utilization of waste products in chemical works has also attracted the attention of chemists of late years, and now these by-products present a field of industry of great importance. Glycerine, which was a by-product of soap manufacture, has, by the Swedish chemist Noble's investigations, become an article of great value in the manufacture of nitro-glycerine, an explosive which, for many uses, is supplanting the older explosive compounds. The properties of gun-cotton have also received a due share of attention from industrial chemists, and many curious discoveries have been made regarding it. Its value in the manufacture of colodion and in photographic processes is of the greatest importance. The chemistry of the coal industry presents aspects of incalculable importance, and the offensive residues remaining from gas manufacture are used to make dyes which rival in color the rainbow. In making gas from coal, coke, ammoniacal liquor and tar are the residuum. Of these the last two were until lately considered useless, but in 1856 the aniline red was obtained from coal tar, a discovery which was rapidly followed by a host of others. From coal tar alone chemistry has been enriched by the addition of seven acids, fourteen alkalies and ten neutral substances, and chemists who are accustomed to strange transformation may well stand amazed at these results of their own investigations. The manufacture of phosphorus is another branch of industry which has arisen within this century from the manufacture of a few pounds annually half a century ago to that of over 100,000,000 of pounds at the present day. The extraction of iodine and bromine is a branch of industry which has also assumed dimensions of no mean scale. The indebtedness of pharmacy to chemistry, in the production of thousands of pounds of quinine from the Peruvian bark and many other important medicines, was also noted in this address. Professor Smith closed with an eloquent appeal to the chemists of America to bend all their energies to the accomplishment of a full share of the work which the field of industrial chemistry presents. Up to the present period of our history our short existence as a nation and some other causes have forced us to be the recipients of numerous discoveries of European origin without adequate return on our own part; but there will be no such excuse any further if we do not stand side by side with the chemists of Europe in all industrial chemistry.

Proceedings of Saturday, August 1, 1874*:*

"OXYGEN DAY."

This morning we were favored with a lecture by Professor Benjamin Silliman, of Yale College Ct., in which he gave a very interesting review of the American chemists and their contributions to that science. He commenced by giving a brief review of Priestley's early labors, and remarked very tacitly that we ought to be entitled to his discoveries, as we cherished him in our country, and that he died an American in spirit.

The discoveries of Benj. Franklin were next discussed, and then followed a lengthy account of the labors of Benjamin Thompson, afterward Count Rumford. Thompson was a village schoolmaster in a small town in Connecticut. He was expelled from his country on account of his political opinions, just as Priestley was compelled to leave Birmingham. But this does not concern us, for it has been well proved that every great man possesses "comparative" faults. His discovery on heat renders him one of the most conspicuous and brilliant discoverers of his age. Thompson, or better known to some as Count Rumford, obtained engagement in the military arsenal at Munich, Germany. Up to his time heat was considered to be a material body or fluid, known as "caloric." Sir Benj. Thompson observed that during the boring of cannon considerable heat was generated, and that without limit or loss of weight to the metal employed. He said at once: "If heat was a material body and was evolved from substances by friction, the substance from which it is evolved must necessarily lose in weight." This was a great blow against the old and time-honored doctrine of "caloric." It obtained its death-blow from the acute observations of Thompson.

The labors of American chemists were reviewed at length, and in this connection the important discoveries of Professor Robert Hare were noticed in full. It was due to the memory of this great discoverer—for he was a discoverer in the true sense of the word as distinguished above the mere inventor—that his position in science, so long misapprehended, should be defined. His greatest discovery was that of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, and he was led to this discovery by a series of inductive reasonings that are so remarkably original that they cannot be read without impressing us with his great genius. In his researches upon the blow-pipe he had the sagacity to observe that "in order to obtain the maximum effect of heat the body to be heated must be sustained in an atmosphere of burning gases, of which the heat should be equal to that of the incandescent carbon on which the lower surface of the body to be heated should rest. It soon occurred that this end might be attained by clothing the upper surface with a volume of burning hydrogen and oxygen. But before this could be accomplished it was necessary that means should be devised to prevent the explosion of the combined gases." These are memorable words to have been written in 1802. They show the author to have been a man of profound originality. The discovery precedes the invention, and the discoverer is master to the inventor. Rarely, as in Hare's case, do we find the two combined. Rumford's paper could not have been known to Hare, and the step is so long that his genius cannot be questioned. The same original reasoning of Hare has led Siemens of our time to the invention of his celebrated regenerative gas furnace. In all of Hare's contributions to science the lecturer said that he had always in view the higher philosophy of chemical research. A just tribute to Hare's position in relation to voltaic chemistry by Faraday was alluded to and received with applause. When the chair of chemical science in connection with Yale was instituted chemical research was but little known in this country. Professor Silliman, the elder, made important original contributions to science, but far more important was his wonderful power of imparting scientific knowledge, and he was the first to awaken the popular mind to the importance of chemistry by means of his public lectures. Archibald Langstaff, in 1811, distinguished himself by the first mineral analysis of this country. Professor James Freeman Dana, of Dartmouth, who had been the assistant of Dr. Gorham, is probably less known than any other chemist of equal merit. While yet a student at Cambridge he received twice the Boylston prize for original contributions to American science of no ordinary merit. He was an accomplished experimenter and perspicuous lecturer. Another name not known as well as he deserves is that of Dr. W. W. Mather, of Ohio, whose paper on the new determination of the atomic weight of aluminium was up to its date the most original and brilliant contribution to American science. William Charles Wells, M. D., F. R. S., made experiments and contributions regarding dew of singular importance, and showed great ingenuity and self-sacrificing persistence in his work. The discovery of the mode of producing chloroform is not usually known to belong to America, but such is the case. It was the result of an experiment made by Dr. Samuel Guthrie, of Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., a man of acute and original mind. He conceived the idea of distilling together alcohol and chloride of lime, and his success was remarkable. It is no abatement to his sagacity that Soubeiran, of France, earlier in the same year (1831) independently discovered the same method. It is to the suggestion of Professor Silliman and Dr. Eli Ives, in 1832, that its use was first discovered in 1832; but to Mr. Guthrie belongs the credit of the entire originality of this method of procuring the "caloric ether," as it was then called. Dr. John Torrey, although one of the best read chemists and chemical instructors in the United States, has left but few records of his research. His name is most intimately connected with the flora of this country, as also with the discovery and identity of that remarkable substance pectic acid.

THE LOAN EXHIBITION.

In the room in which the exhibition of apparatus took place was an oil painting, which represented the destruction of the house and laboratory of Dr. Priestley at the Brmingham riots of July 14th, 1791.

Among the apparatus belonging to Dr. Priestley were retort stands, horse-shoe magnets, brass globes, astronomical apparatus, telescopes, microscopes, scales, earthen tubes, iron cylinders used for retorts, magic lanterns, and many views painted on glass; compasses, small furnaces, a large Leyden jar, glass tube, bell jars, alembics, receivers, etc., etc.

The last meeting took place on Saturday morning. During the latter part a subscription was raised amounting to nearly one thousand dollars, to be sent to Geisen, Germany, as a contribution to the monument of the great Leibig, the father of organic chemistry.

A committee was appointed to carry out the "plan" of bringing the chemical section of the American Scientific Association on a stronger basis. This is a most important movement, which will have a great edifying effect on chemistry in this country.

The kindness which was tendered to the visitors by the people of Northumberland was of the most cordial and welcome nature. Every one returns to his home favorably impressed by the hospitable inhabitants of Northumberland. Great attention was given to the guests at the Van Kirk House.

Our correspondent desires to give his most cordial thanks to Mr. Fred. Burken Bine, of Northumberland, Pa., for his kind assistance to him in obtaining the list of names of the delegates.

The portrait here used is a copy of one that has appeared in the *Popular Science Monthly* for August, published by D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.

Published by F. & W. HUMPHREYS, 34 Park Row, N. Y.

PROPOSED ENGRAVING BY TURNER

OF A

PORTRAIT OF DR. PRIESTLEY BY FUSELI.

SEVERAL prints from portraits of Priestley have been published, some of which have possessed considerable merit as works of art. Yet they are contemplated with some feeling of disappointment. "Where is that fire and sensibility," the spectator is disposed to exclaim, "which I have been wont to attribute to Priestley? The writer of those deeply affecting letters from America, he whose friendship with Lindsey was one of the finest instances of fraternal union in modern history, must have been a man of more feeling than is legible in the lines of the countenance before me."

The truth is, that the paintings from which these prints were copied were taken in later life and have too much the appearance of a countenance composed for a sitting; whereas that from which an engraving is now proposed to be made was taken when he was under fifty, and at a moment when engaged with the artist, a man of taste, warmly attached to civil and religious freedom and himself educated for the church, in conversation on some of those great topics which called forth the whole soul of each. It was in these favourable circumstances, about the year 1780, in the parlour of the late Mr. Johnson the bookseller, that Fuseli, nearly the first artist of his day, caught the image of the man. It extends nearly to the feet, and he is represented as seated with books and instruments before him. This painting stands at the head of the stairs at Dr. Williams's Library, Redcross Street, Cripplegate, where it may at any time be seen. When it becomes extensively known by means of an engraving in that superior style which is alone adapted to do it justice, when the master touches of the great Italian shall have been faithfully copied by an accomplished professor of the sister art, it will throw fresh and more interesting light on the genius and character of one to whom posterity has not yet paid the full debt of justice. Such of his admirers as join in the sentiment of Coleridge respecting him,

> "Whom that my fleshly eye hath ne'er beheld,
> Still grieves my heart,"

will here recognize the Priestley they had always imagined to themselves, but of whom they had never yet seen a representation which came up to their own conception: while his few remaining *associates*,

who must have known him chiefly in later life, will discover an identity of profile with the other paintings, united to the advantages of greater animation in the subject and superior skill in the artist. Should there be any in whose bosoms animosity towards him is not yet extinguished, they will say, "Is this indeed the man of whom I have been so long speaking or thinking evil? He LOOKS the refutation of every unworthy design I had attributed to him." No more appropriate present could be made to any young man who, as a Sunday-school teacher or otherwise, has made extraordinary and disinterested exertions for the temporal or spiritual improvement of his fellow-creatures; no more suitable ornament for that which was the scene of Priestley's most laborious and useful exertions, the fruits of which many still acknowledge with tears of gratitude,—the chapel vestry. His philosophical admirers, too, many of whom poured forth feeling and eloquent tributes to his memory on the centenary of his birth, may be expected to lend encouragement to any undertaking which may contribute towards raising the name of the father of Pneumatic Chemistry, the great improver of our knowledge of the phenomena of light and colours, the accurate observer of the human mind and the philosophical defender of Revealed Religion, to that elevated pedestal in the sight of ages to which it is entitled.

A small committee of the earliest subscribers will attend to the execution of the design, and should more copies be subscribed for than are necessary to cover the expense, the writer begs leave to suggest that the surplus should be employed on a pencil lithograph for *cottage* use.

Hampstead, May 19, 1835. GEORGE KENRICK.

Price of Proofs, on India Paper, One Guinea.

None but proofs, and no more copies than may be subscribed for, will be struck off; and the work will be proceeded in as soon as one hundred names are received.

Specimens of the proposed style of engraving (by the same artist) may be seen at Mr. Hunter's, 72, St. Paul's Churchyard, and at Mr. John Mardon's opposite the General Post-Office, St. Martin'a-le-Grand, by whom the names of Subscribers will be received. Also by the Revs. J. G. Robberds, Manchester; John Kentish, Birmingham; Dr. Carpenter, Bristol; and Henry Acton, Exeter, *free of postage.*

FUSELI'S PORTRAIT OF DR. PRIESTLEY

ENGRAVED BY TURNER.

(1836.)

THE Subscribers to the Engraving are informed that their copies are now ready for delivery at the Printing Office of Mr. Richard Taylor, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, who has undertaken to superintend the publication for the Rev. G. Kenrick.

[Dr. Priestley sat for this Portrait about the year 1780, when he was about fifty, at the earnest request of Mr. Fuseli, who presented it to their common friend the late Mr. Johnson the bookseller, after whose death it was removed to the Library in Redcross Street. It is probably almost the only portrait painted by Fuseli; and is now engraved for the first time.]

Price to Subscribers, Proofs, One Guinea.

A few Proofs *before the Letters* are reserved for those who may be desirous to possess them. Price ~~Two Guineas~~. £1 11 6

Works printed by R. Taylor which may be had as above.

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The Philosophical Magazine, from its commencement by Dr. TILLOCH in 1798, with the Continuation by Dr. TILLOCH and R. TAYLOR, in 68 Vols.

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Scientific Memoirs selected from Foreign Transactions and Journals. By RICHARD TAYLOR, F.L.S., &c. Parts I. and II. 8vo. Published Quarterly. 6*s.*

Calendar of Meetings of Scientific Bodies, for 1836–7. Price 6*d.*

A Poetical Effusion,

ON THE RELIGIOUS AND POLITICAL PRINCIPLES OF

DR. PRIESTLEY.

PRESUMPTUOUS man! can thy *electric flash*
Oppose the great artill'ry of the sky,
And mock the rolling thunder? Can thy steams
Of philosophic sulphur dim the blaze
Of light celestial? Dares thy earth born rant
Disturb the Seraph choirs, that ceaseless sing
Their loud HOSANNAHS to the *Tri-une* God?
Child of the dust! thy optics cannot bear
Terrestrial glory; the meridian sun
Dazzles thy sense: and yet thou dar'st invade
The dread recesses of the *highest heavens*,
Dark with excess of light, and furious tear
Th' eternal Son from his Eternal Sire.
Thou rebel reas'ner! canst thou comprehend
His lowest works? The smallest blade of grass
That drinks the dew, is *mystery* to thee;
And canst thou level with unfalt'ring hand,
Reason's dim telescope at things divine,
Incomprehensibly sublime? Away
To Bedlam's regimen, dark rooms, and straw!
How dar'st thou question the ALMIGHTY'S word?
Can truth speak falshood? GOD himself deceive?

WITH giant arm that wars with truth and heav'n,
The glorious *pyramid* of English law
Thou gladly would'st *reverse*, and crush the Crown
Beneath the *people*'s overwhelming *base*.

Vain

Vain thought! like Egypt's, the ſtupendous pile
Shall ſtand, the laſting wonder of the world.

In vain doſt thou affect the tender *bleat*
Of bleeding innocence; we ſee the *wolf*
Hungry and grim, that, ſhou'd the ſhepherds ſleep
Wou'd leap the fence and deſolate the fold.
No wonder thy audacious hands aſſail
All *earthly dignities*, that dare invade
Heav'ns awful conſtitution; wreſt the crown
Eternal from the pow'r that gave thee breath
Thus loudly to blaſpheme, contemner vile
Of what is ſacred deem'd in earth and heav'n.
Bridle thy *dragon* lips, "nor let thy ſmoke
Aſcend for ever." "Troubled ocean," ceaſe
Thy factious foam, nor "caſt up" endleſs "mire!"

Pure was the breeze that fans this "Seat of Art,
'Ere tainted by thy breath: in every ſtreet
The voice of labour ſung away its cares;
The Church and Sectaries harmonious breath'd
The genuine ſpirit of fraternal love:
But when thy puritanic *ſcowl* appear'd,
The heav'ns grew dark, and thy familiar fiend
Flam'd in the pulpit, thunder'd from the preſs,
'Till all was uproar, and juſt vengeance hurl'd
Sedition's Temples ſmoking to the ground.

Birmingham, 1791.

The ROSE to Dr. PRIESTLEY.

By Mrs. MOODY.

AH! once to pureſt unpoluted fame
I, faireſt flower, with ardent hope aſpir'd;
Once every Muſe rever'd my honour'd name,
And every eye my bluſhing charms deſir'd.

2
My blooming race th' immortal bard has ſung,
That firſt in groves of Paradiſe we grew;
That there we, lovelier bloſſom'd, fairer ſprung,
Our verdant ſtems no thorny briars knew.

3
My fame the animated canvas ſpeaks;
Deſcriptive beauty borrows charms from me;
Behold my hues diſplay'd in Hebe's cheeks!
The radiant morn with roſy fingers ſee!

4
Unblemiſh'd long my modeſt beauties glow'd,
Unblemiſh'd ſweets thoſe beauties ſhed around,
And wafted odours by the breeze beſtow'd,
Were balmy treaſures in my boſom found.

5
The nymphs and ſwains, delighting to inhale
So pure a breath, oft woo'd the vernal air;
Preſumptuous Science now defames that gale
Whoſe rich effluvia Gods might deign to ſhare.

6
Deteſted ſage! whoſe penetrating eye
Survey's myſterious Nature's ſecret powers,
Dare thy experiments my fame decry,
And rank my ſcent with that of vileſt flowers?

7
With night-ſhade, hellebore, and aconite?
Whoſe noxious juice contains the livid death,
Who lurk in deſerts far from mortal ſight,
Nor blend with Flora's ſweets their tainted breath.

8
Ah! ſhould perſuaſion crown thy learned lore,
And fame applaud thy ſcientific taſte;
An exile I from this luxuriant ſhore,
On barren mountains may my odours waſte.

9
No more of ſummer's choſen bowers the pride,
My leaves expanding to the orient ſun;
No more on beauty's ſnowy breaſt reſide;
Beauty ſhall learn my baleful charms to ſhun.

10
Nor e'er tranſplant me to th' embelliſh'd room,
In China's ſplendid vaſes to appear;
Nor round her couch admit my dread perfume,
Nor dare to ſlumber if the Roſe be near.

11
No more ſhall luxury, to give me birth,
Raiſe the warm pile excluding winter's cold;
Nor, mid the dreary ſcenes of frozen earth,
Court my reluctant graces to unfold.

12
Yet know—whate'er thy celebrated art,
Whate'er thy volumes may preſume to ſhew,
The Roſe ſhall grateful pleaſure ſtill impart.
And ſtill a welcome fragrance ſhall beſtow.

For Verse 13 turn over leaf.

Stood the rough dome in pullen grace;
Still on its angry front defiance frown'd:
Though monarchs kept their ſtate within,
Still murmur'd with the martial din
The gloomy gate-way's arch profound;
And armed forms, in airy rows,
Bent o'er the battlements their bows,
And blood-ſtain'd banners crown'd its hoſtile head;
Aud oft its hoary ramparts wore
The rugged ſcars of conflict ſore:
What time pavillion'd on the neighbouring mead;

POETRY.

13.

Remote from ſcience, in th' unletter'd plain,
Where no philoſopher our fame aſſails,
There, unreproach'd, ſhall bloom the vernal train,
There, unimpeach'd, ſhall flow our ſpicy gales.

1788.

ODE to FANCY.

From MULLIGAN's Poems.

DELUSIVE Fancy! whither, ſay,
Haſt thou thine artleſs vot'ry led,
What romantic pleaſures ſpread,
To force a feeling heart aſtray?
Deaf to wiſdom's ſacred lore,
Leagu'd with thee, we leave the ſhore,
Among poetic iſles we ſweep,
Then plough the rude Atlantic deep;
Beneath the equinox we glow,
Or freeze 'midſt frigid Zembla's ſnow;
Thou canſt waft the willing ſoul
Quick from Indus to the Pole;
Well we mark thy mazy round,
Now we tread enchanted ground.
High hold'ſt thou up thy glow-worm torch to folly,
Or giv'ſt a pleaſing gloom to melancholy.

Heard'ſt thou not the voice of anguiſh
Echo from yon brazen tow'r?
There, what captive damſels languiſh
In a ruthleſs tyrant's power;
And noble dames, whoſe radiant eyes
Might challenge love-ſick Petrarch's ſighs;
And hapleſs knights, in dreary cells
Confin'd by necromantic ſpells;
Till within helm and hauberk bright,
Virtue's champion braves the fight.
Mark each bold, each manly deed ——
Monſter, thou unmourn'd ſhalt bleed!
Solemn ſounds aſſail the ear;
Now lighter airs float on the gale,
Such as bards were wont to hear
Near each haunted hill and dale.
Fairy gambols now are ſeen
On the dew-beſpangled green,
Quaintly there with ſports and pleaſures,
Tripping to fantaſtic meaſures;
While the regent of the night
Pours full orb'd her borrow'd light:
Rob'd in gay clouds, behold thy courtly train
Majeſtic move, and brighten all the plain.

Dr. Priestley

vealed religion, the preſent year has added the name of Dr. Beatie. His "Evidences of the Chriſtian Religion, briefly and plainly ſtated, in two vols." ſeem to have been intended by him, chiefly, for the uſe of perſons who have little leiſure for enquiry; or who, from the indolence of their diſpoſition, would ſooner become infidels, than undergo the fatigue of laborious diſcuſſion. We could have wiſhed however, that the reſpectable talents of our author had not been confined to the production of looſe and almoſt independent eſſays on a ſubject to which he could have done ſuch ample juſtice. This method of detailing the arguments in favour of our holy religion, though it may adapt them to particular deſcriptions of readers, yet it weakens their ſtrength and energy, and leſſens the power with which, in their regular connected form, they force conviction on the mind. We muſt, nevertheleſs, do our author the juſtice to acknowledge, that as far his method would admit of it, he hath ſtated ſeveral of the evidences of the chriſtian religion with novelty and addreſs. Such inaccuracies and miſtakes as a careful reviſion will eaſily point out, will, doubtleſs, meet with his correction in future editions; and the work become, what Dr. Beatie wiſhes it to be, "uſeful to youth at their firſt entrance into the world."

Dr. Prieſtley, who is indefatigably zealous in the purſuit of whatever he deems to be truth, and who has a gauntlet for every opponent, hath, in his "Letters to the Jews," called out new combatants into the field of controverſy. The ſingular oppreſſions by which that ancient people have been marked, and their diſperſion over almoſt every part of the globe, he attributes to their rejection of Jeſus as the Meſſiah; he, therefore, wiſhes them to enter on amicable diſcuſſion of their objections againſt Chriſtianity, and of the evidences by which it is ſupported. We cannot ſufficiently praiſe the admirable temper which appears in theſe letters. It is mild and affectionate; and well calculated to call forth a ſpirit of cool and deliberate inveſtigation. We need not ſay, that, in the hands of ſo able a diſputant, the arguments in favour of our author's ſide of the queſtion, loſe nothing of their weight and force. Thoſe, however, who differ from Dr. Prieſtley in his views of chriſtian doctrine, will not thank him for relinquiſhing at the beginning of the controverſy, the ſuppoſed ſuperiority of Jeſus to human beings, and the doctrine of his miraculous conception. And there are others who will think, that the proſpect with which he flatters the Jews, of a ſplendid temporal kingdom, under a prince of the houſe of David, is rather the creature of a luxuriant fancy, than drawn from any of the repreſentations or prophecies of the ſacred writings. But independently of the peculiar opinions of our author, we rejoice that by the preſent publication, the attention of the ingenious and learned among the Jews, is likely to be directed to an enquiry into the ſcriptural character of the Meſſiah, and the claims of Jeſus Chriſt. And we hope to find their writings on this ſubject, dictated by the ſame liberal candid ſpirit which theſe letters diſcover.

To the unwearied zeal which gave riſe to the laſt article, are we to aſcribe the ſame author's "Hiſtory of Early Opinions concerning Jeſus Chriſt, compiled from original Writers; proving that the Chriſ-

tian church was at firſt Unitarian; in four vols. 8vo." Theſe volumes contain an enlarged and very ample diſcuſſion of a ſubject, to which Dr. Prieſtley had before called the attention of the public in his Hiſtory of the Corruptions of Chriſtianity. The firſt part of the preſent work contains the hiſtory of opinions which preceded the doctrine of the divinity of Chriſt, and prepared the way for it. Under this diviſion, a particular account is given of the principals of the Gnoſtics, which they borrowed from the eaſtern philoſophy, and of the Platonic Chriſtians; to the mixture of whoſe ſyſtems, our author, in his ſecond part, attributes the doctrines of the pre exiſtence of Chriſt, and of the equality of the three perſons of the Trinity. The third part conſiſts of an hiſtory of the Unitarian doctrine, which is traced, on the authority of the ſacred books, from Moſes to Jeſus Chriſt and his apoſtles; and after their times, from the earlieſt remains which we have of the firſt chriſtians, and the ſubjects which were chiefly controverted by the different ſects of whom we have any certain information. To this hiſtory is added an account of the riſe of Arianiſm, and of the other opinions which bear any relation to the Trinitarian and Unitarian controverſies; of the remains of the eaſtern and Platonic philoſophy in the creeds of the modern Chriſtian ſects; and of the preſent ſtate of the controverſy reſpecting the perſon of Chriſt. We may heſitate at embracing the opinion of Dr. Prieſtley; and even doubt of the real importance of theſe hiſtorical enquiries to the eſtabliſhment of that hypotheſis for which he contends. But we cannot doubt of the goodneſs of his motives; of the fairneſs with which he hath preſented the paſſages which he hath adduced from antient writers; or with-hold our praiſe from him on account of the great labour and attention which he hath beſtowed on the preſent publication. Neither can we do leſs at the ſame time, than admire the boldneſs with which he courts and provokes oppoſition, and offers what he hath written to the moſt rigorous examination; declaring his readineſs to anſwer at the bar of the public, any important queſtions upon the ſubject, when properly put to him. It would ſeem to ariſe from a perfect conviction that, although in ſome trifling inſtances he may have been inadvertent, or miſtaken, his leading poſition cannot be invalidated by his moſt learned and ingenious adverſaries.

We were miſtaken, when we gave it as our opinion in a former Regiſter, that the conteſt between Dr. Horſley and Dr. Prieſtley was, probably, at an end. The former gentleman hath again entered the liſts, by "Remarks upon Dr. Prieſtley's ſecond Letters to the Archdeacon of St. Alban's, with Proofs of certain Facts aſſerted by the Archdeacon." He takes care, however, to excuſe his long ſilence by declaring, that he conſidered Dr. Prieſtley as an "indifferent antagoniſt," whoſe "book abounds with new ſpecimens of confident ignorance;" and of his "incompetency to write on the ſubject;" and his ſatisfaction that he was at liberty to "indulge his indolence, without ſeeming to deſert his cauſe;" and that his ſole reaſon for now troubling the public, is to eſtabliſh ſome facts, which had been too peremptorily denied, and to vindicate his character from aſperſions which had been too inconſiderately thrown out. The facts which

which he wiſhes to prove are, Origen's want of veracity in diſputation; the exiſtence of orthodox Hebrew Chriſtians in Judea, after the time of Adrian; and the decline of Calviniſm, amounting almoſt to a total extinction of it amongſt Engliſh diſſenters. On the two former topics, his reaſonings are deſerving the attention of Dr. Prieſtley, and will, doubtleſs, meet with it: what he hath ſaid on the latter, is conſidered by thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the ſtate of the diſſenters in England, to be totally void of truth. We will not expreſs what we felt from the haughty and virulent language which diſgraces the preſent publication. It affects, not the matter in diſpute, but the character of Dr. Horſley, as a gentleman, and as a chriſtian. Should the conteſt become perſonal, our readers will not expect that we ſhall take any farther notice of it.

What we have ſaid in the former article, reſpecting the ſtate of the Engliſh diſſenters, has been ably and ſatisfactorily confirmed by a pamphlet, entitled "the Calviniſm of Proteſtant Diſſenters aſſerted; in a Letter to the Archdeacon of St. Alban's: by Samuel Palmer, Paſtor of the Independent Congregation at Hackney;" in which the author, with conſiderable advantage, expoſes the weak grounds on which Dr. Horſley had built his declaration, and fully eſtabliſhes the principle for which he contends.

The clergymen and lay gentlemen who formed themſelves into a ſociety, in Eſſex-ſtreet, for the purpoſe of promoting the knowledge of the ſcriptures, have, ſince we took notice of their publications, added three new numbers to their "Commentaries and Eſſays." Their 3d number contains "A new Tranſlation of Iſaiah, i. 12. with Notes, ſupplementary to thoſe of Dr. Louth, Biſhop of London, and containing Remarks on ſome Parts of his Tranſlation and Notes: together with a Criticiſm on Gen. iv. 26." The new tranſlation of Iſaiah is the production of the ſame able pen to which we were indebted for a very rational and excellent criticiſm on the 53d chap. of the ſame prophet, in a former number. The obſervations on Gen. iv. 26. throw conſiderable light on a paſſage which, as it ſtands in our preſent tranſlation, has afforded much room for the conjectures of different commentators. N° IV. contains "critical notes on many paſſages of the Old Teſtament," which will be found exceedingly uſeful to the biblical ſcholar; and "an enquiry into the evidence which points out Chriſt to have been only a creature of the human race, inveſted with extraordinary powers from God; as it ariſes from his own declarations, and thoſe of his apoſtles and evangeliſts." In the latter tract, the principal arguments in favour of the Socinian hypotheſis, are deduced from illuſtrations of the different texts relating to the perſon and character of Chriſt in the goſpel and epiſtles. N° V. contains obſervations on parts of the viii. xi. and xii. chapters of Daniel;" which will afford deſirable aid in elucidating the dark language of the prophetical writings: and, alſo, "a gleaning of remarks on Mr. Travis's Attempt to revive the exploded Text of 1 John, chap. v. verſe 7," which, by unqueſtionable authorities, juſtifies the cenſure we formerly paſſed on that illiberal and injudicious performance.

In the "Four Dialogues on the Doctrine of the Holy Trinity, &c. by E. W. Whitaker, Rector of St. Mildred's

Mildred's and All Saints Canterbury," the author enters the lists in support of the Athanasian doctrine, in opposition to the dangerous and formidable Dr. Priestley. The two first dialogues are employed in explaining and justifying the commonly received opinion; and the third in endeavouring to prove, that it is the doctrine not only of the new but also of the Old Testament. The fourth dialogue treats on the subject of the atonement. Learning and candour, whatever the sentiments be in support of which they are engaged, are entitled to our respectful attention and notice. Had the author of the present dialogues a just claim to the former qualification, he would not have asserted, that those who do not find a Trinity in the conjunction of the plural Elohim with a singular verb, must be ignorant of the general principles of grammar. Had he been a candid, modest writer, he would have hesitated in accusing his respectable antagonist of 'unblushing obstinacy" in maintaining points which have been repeatedly confuted; of "entire unskilfulness" in a language which he pretends to render with critical exactness; and in calling in question the sincerity and uprightness of his views.

The writer of "A Defence of the Doctrine, and eternal Sonship of our Lord Jesus Christ, as revealed in the Scriptures, in opposition to a late Scheme of temporal Sonship," who signs himself a Baptist, contends with zeal, and at the same time with candour and moderation, for what appears to him to be a fundamental truth of the gospel. What gave occasion to this pamphlet was an opinion amongst some of his brethren, that the filial relation of Jesus Christ to the Father did not take place 'till the time when he was born of a woman. Against this notion he supports the more orthodox one, that the second person in the Trinity existed in the filial relation from all eternity. And we must do our author the justice to acknowledge, that he seems well acquainted with the arguments which can most forcibly be adduced in favour of his hypothesis; and that he delivers his ideas as distinctly and intelligibly, as the nature of such a mysterious and incomprehensible subject would admit of.

Mr. Toulmin's "Short Essay on Baptism; intended to elucidate the Question respecting the extent and Perpetuity of it's Obligations," is written with the same perspicuity and liberality which we have noticed and praised in some of his former publications. Our theological readers need not to be informed, that Mr. Emlyn, and since his time, several other writers have expressed their doubt, whether baptism was enjoined to be continued to the descendants of christian parents; or, whether it was not solely intended for proselytes to christianity. This doubt he combats with ingenuity and sound argument; and satisfactorily establishes the opinion, that baptism was intended to be of general obligation, and to be perpetually kept up in the christian church. We make no observations on his connecting his reasoning so much with his principles in favour of adult baptism; since we apprehend that the question cannot, in the least, be affected by any peculiarity of sentiment respecting the subjects of the rite.

Mr. Dore's "Letters on Faith," contain many rational and useful observations. In the three first letters

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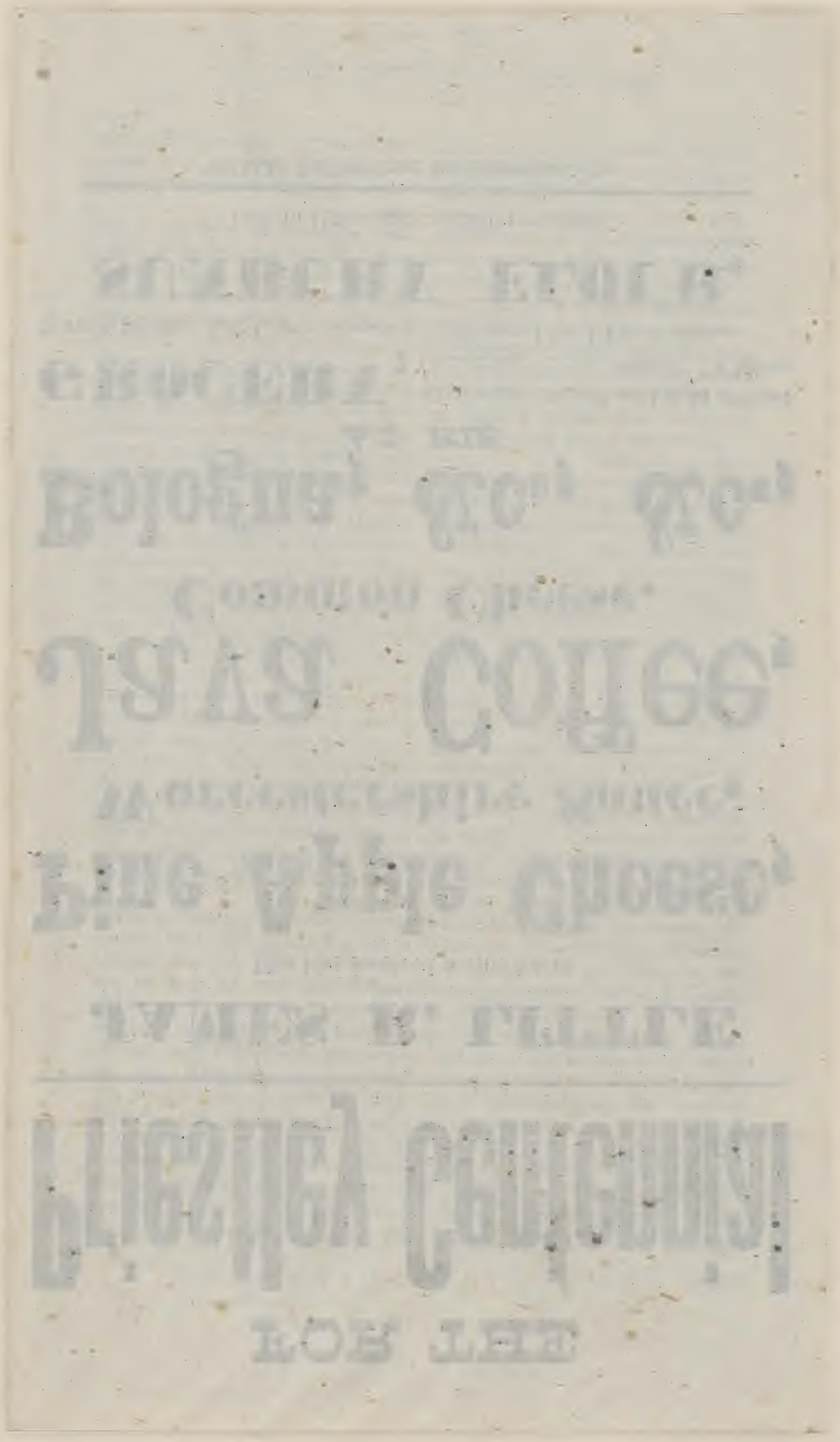

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